FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 AUGUST 1986

Israel

Aftermath of USSR Talks — The Israeli Foreign Ministry expressed "satisfaction" with the Israeli-Soviet talks held 18 August in Helsinki, IDF radio reported. In an interview with the same radio, the Israeli delegation spokesman stated that the talks were conducted in a "candid and correct" atmosphere, adding that the delegations agreed to continue contacts through appropriate diplomatic channels. The spokesman declined to comment on whether reciprocal visits by delegations to the respective countries would be held. The goal of the talks was to place permanent officials in third-country embassies in Tel Aviv and Moscow currently representing the two countries' interests, according to a report by Jerusalem radio's Washington correspondent. Another report by the same radio stated that both sides asked to be allowed to send a delegation for a 3-month term only. Both delegations would concern themselves with tending government property and problems of passport and visa holders in each other's country, the radio continued.

The talks ended more or less the way Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir anticipated, he stated in an interview with Jerusalem television. Shamir said Israel made it clear to the Soviets that bilateral talks cannot be held without discussing the most essential problem, that of Soviet Jews. Although October would probably be too early for a visit by delegations from each country, Shamir continued, an eventual exchange of delegations will take place. Regarding such an exchange however, Shamir said Israel will demand that Israeli representatives be allowed to visit Moscow as a condition for allowing Soviet officials to visit Israel, Jerusalem radio reported.

Soviet Comment — The head of the Soviet delegation told a Helsinki newspaper that the talks were conducted in a "matter-of-fact and constructive" atmosphere, Jerusalem radio disclosed. Monitored Soviet media have not been observed to report or comment on the talks.

Rabin on Syria, MiG-29's — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told Jerusalem radio there is no evidence that Syria has received Soviet MiG-29 aircraft, although Syrian pilots are currently training on MiG-29's in the Soviet Union. Syria is making a real effort to increase its chemical warfare capabilities, he added.

Egyptian Summit Preparations — The director general of the Prime Minister's Office departed for Cairo, where he will prepare the summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and President Husni Mubarak, Jerusalem radio reported.

Iran

Car Bomb in Tehran — A 19 August car bomb in Tehran set by "American agents" killed 20 people and injured several others, Tehran radio announced.

Oil Minister in Moscow — The Iranian oil minister arrived for talks in Moscow 18 August, IRNA reported.

Pakistan

Demonstrations against the ban on political rallies have resulted in law and order problems throughout the whole of Sind province, according to an "official statement" reported by Karachi radio. The statement added that "miscreants" set fire to facilities and tried to create disturbances in several areas. One location specified in the statement was described by AFP as a stronghold of Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

Lebanon

Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt called for the resumption of Christian-Druze coexistence, in an interview reported by Voice of Lebanon radio. Junblatt promised that his party would stop attacking the Lebanese Government, according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio, which later reported former president Camille Sham'un's evaluation of Junblatt's remarks as "extremely important" both for an agreement in Lebanon and for Christian-Druze relations in general.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said the recent Turkish Air Force attack inside Iraq against Kurds "greatly angered" him and was "not acceptable," in a message he sent to the Turkish leadership reported by Tripoli radio. The attack against the Kurds represents a "shameful and unprecedented collusion with the Iraqi Government," the message continued.

Sudan

SPLA on Downed Plane — The SPLA's clandestine radio reported a message of congratulations sent by an SPLA officer to Colonel John Garang on the 16 August downing of a Sudanese passenger flight. Blame for the incident rests squarely on the shoulders of the Sudanese Government, which turned a deaf ear to the SPLA's initial warnings, the message stated.

Coup Rumor Denial — The Sudanese director of central intelligence denied rumors of a coup attempted 14 August in Khartoum, MENA reported.

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SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Inspects Southern Region

LD181652 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1120 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Sharurah, 18 Aug (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'ud, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, this morning made an inspection visit to the 11th Imam Sa'ud al-Kabir Brigade in Sharurah within the framework of his highness' visit to the Armed Forces units in the southern region.

His highness was accompanied on this inspection visit by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid al-Faysal, governor of the 'Asir Region; Fahd ibn Khalid al-Sudayri, governor of the Najran Region; and 'Ali ibn Burayk al-Qarni, governor of Shururah. His highness was welcomed on arrival by the southern region commander, Major General 'Abdullah al-Tasan; the brigade commander, Staff Brigadier Sultan ibn 'Adi al-Mutayri, and a number of officers. Immediately upon arrival his highness reviewed and inspected the units and equipment of the 11th Imam Sa'ud al-Kabir Brigade. His highness and his companions then listened to a detailed account of the brigade's weapon systems and equipment.

After that His Royal Highness Prince Sultan delivered the following speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; prayers and peace be upon the best prophet and messenger. Colleagues: I congratulate you in the name of the supreme commander of the Armed Forces and his heir on occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Adha. Brothers, we are very pleased to see you. We are proud to be among our brothers-in-arms who have vowed to be a good example in the defense of the homeland. You have always been accustomed, not to see me standing before you as a speaker, but among you as a servant bearing your trust. The trust with which we have been honored by our supreme commander of the Armed Forces and our faithful people is a heavy trust, but you, believers in God and in his prophet, are worthyof this trust.

This is a place of honor and dignity in our beloved country, and it is our duty to defend and provide security for the whole Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Armed Forces are forces of security and peace, are guided by Islam, and work for peace. We are a defending force and not an aggressive force. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented by its people and its Armed Forces, is the best support for the Islamic and Arab nation: support for their economies, and in their belief in God and in the service of the holy places and in the defense of every inch of Arab land. This Imam Sa'ud al-Kabir Brigade has worked faithfully and sincerely to serve the Arab nation and has fought and struggled out of its belief that this is the duty of every Muslim Arab. The Saudi people, who have been honored by God's founding his holy house, and the mosque and the tomb of His prophet here and whose message originated from here, are proud of this honor. I pray God Almighty will provide this Muslim Arab people with security and peace, which all nations seek. We thank God Almighty and ask Him to guide us and make us successful.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan and his companions then toured all units of the brigade, during which he acquainted himself with the field and administrative set-ups. His highness then visited some of the units of the fourth group of the Royal Saudi Air Defense Forces in Sharurah where he was welcomed by the commander of the Fourth Air Defense Group in Sharurah, Staff Brigadier 'Abdallah ibn Marzuq al-Jahani and a number of officers. His highness listened to a detailed account of the air defense group in Sharurah and inspected some of its units.

His highness went to the King Khalid Air Base in Sharurah where he was welcomed by base commander Air Colonel Ahmad ibn Musa'id al-Sudayri and his officers who briefed his highness on the tasks of this unit.

Fahd Attends Fete for Officials on Pilgrimage

LD161310 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The servant of the Mecca and Medina Mosques, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, today attended the annual reception that was held at the royal palace in Mina in honor of the pilgrims to the house of God.

The reception was attended by senior officials on pilgrimage and heads of pilgrimage missions, foremost among whom were Gambian President Dawda Jawara; Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq; the ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah, Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi; the governor of Zanzibar; Tanzanian Second Vice President Idris Abdul Wakil; and Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

The reception was also attended by Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of the Mecca region; princes; ulema; ministers; and senior officials. [passage omitted]

Delivers Speech

LD162136 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Muna, 16 Aug (SPA) — The servant of the Mecca and Medina Mosques, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, has said that in view of the fact that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the site of the Muslims' Qiblah [direction of prayer] and is the springboard of Islam it is very anxious to place all its material and human resources at the pilgrims' disposal. He declared: We consider this an honor for us bestowed upon us by God. We have been successful in carrying out this duty in a manner satisfying to God and satisfying to Muslims throughout the world, for they see with their very own eyes the developments that take place in Saudi Arabia in general, and in the area where the pilgrimage rites are held in particular, for the sake of ensuring the pilgrim's further comfort.

These remarks were made during a speech delivered by his majesty at the royal palace in Mina this afternoon when he

received senior commanders, officesrs, and men of the Armed Forces, the civil guard, and the public security forces who participated in this year's pilgrimage and who came to greet his majesty and congratulate him on the 'Id al-Adha. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and National Guard commander; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense minister, and inspector general; princes; ulema; and ministers were present.

His majesty continued: We thank Almighty God for His many blessings, the most important of which is security and stability. His majesty cited in this regard the Prophet Muhammad who reportedly said: "There are two blessings: Security in one's homeland, and health in one's body."

His majesty added: These blessings are the best enjoyed by citizens, be they workers in the government or in any other sphere, for such work must above all be in the service of Islam and Muslims and then in the service of the homeland.

His majesty, the servant of the Mecca and Medina Mosques thanked the commanders, officers, and men of the Armed Forces, the civil guard, and the public security forces for their efforts in serving, assisting, and guiding the pilgrims in the holy places. He particularly thanked the men of the public security forces and said: In fact, they shoulder a great burden, for they are mobilized from the beginning of every [hegira] year until the pilgrimage season begins. However, that does not mean that the others have not carried out their duty. Indeed, they have carried out great duties, and this is not surprising.

The servant of the Mecca and Medina Mosques added: I hope that this will not be viewed as though I am favoring the Ministry of Interior. Here in front of me are many officers of the public security forces whom I have known from the beginning of their careers, and I now see them discharging their duties soundly, vigorously, and actively. They are among the best of men who carry out their duties.

His majesty spoke about the successful efforts that have been made and are being made by the commanders, officers, and men of the Armed Forces, the civil guard, and the public security forces. He declared: The efforts they make every pilgrimage season are among the most commendable efforts that can be made by any person whose conscience is satisfied because he is carrying out a religious duty, and is trying his best to provide services for thousands of Muslims who come to the country although many of themhave performed the pilgrimage in the past.

His majesty praised the great positive response shown by many citizens who gave way at the holy places to their brothers who have come to the country from various parts of the world. His majesty expressed appreciation for the citizens' understanding of the circumstances of the pilgrims who have come from outside the Kingdom to perform the pilgrimage for perhaps the first time.

His majesty reaffirmed that the care accorded to the pilgrims is a source of pride for the country and for both the military and civilians. He asserted that although it may be difficult for others to imagine the extent of such services and facilities or provide them, those who have seen and experienced the various services provided for the pilgrims and the efforts voluntarily and freely made by the Kingdom will realize that this has been achieved because God granted us success. It is a source of pride that God has made us servants of the Mecca and Medina Mosques, and by carrying out this duty we only seek to please God.

His majesty sincerely prayed to God to grant success to all those who contribute toward serving the pilgrims — the commanders, officers, and men of the Armed Forces, the civil guard, and the public security forces — in carrying out that which pleases him. He said: We ask God to increase His blessings, gifts, and success so that we may provide more services that will further facilitate the pilgrims' affairs. We look forward to the coming years when there will be, God willing, organizations that will raise the standard of the services provided to pilgrims. I know this well from the Ministry of Interior, for it always notes the matters that can be improved.

His majesty thanked Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of interior; Prince Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy minister of interior; Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of the Mecca region; and Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy amir of the Mecca region. He said: "They contact me from Mount 'Arafat, from Al-Muzdalifah, from Mina and from wherever the pilgrims may be."

His majesty added: I am thanking everyone, and I exclude none. I ask God to grant us success to do what He pleases and to guide us and grant us success in serving Islam and Muslims and serving the Mecca and Medina Mosques, for Almighty God has honored us with the duty of serving these mosques. That is a source of pride for us, and for the country and its people, both the military and civilians.

In his address his majesty asserted that the projects that have been implemented and the services provided in Mecca and Medina occupy a great deal of his thinking, efforts, and interest. He declared: "We will, God willing, provide all the services for Mecca and Medina for that is an honor and a duty with which God has favored us. The service of the Mecca and Medina Mosques is a blessing and we thank God that we are carrying out such a duty with good intentions with no propaganda motives. Our objective is to come closer to God through good actions and piety."

His majesty, the servant of the Mecca and Medina Mosques, referred to the distorted pictures of Saudi Arabia deliberately spread by hostile media. He said: We are to be envied for many blessings, the most important of which are that we govern in accordance with the Koran and the Prophet's tradition in word and in deed, and we apply this to everything that we have done,and that we do, with regard to all aspects of Saudi society. That is what has enabled Saudi Arabia to achieve prosperity, security, and stability for all citizens, praise be to God. I believe that anyone who does not know the facts must look at the present situation and reality in our country, and at the achievements in which our citizens take pride, and must not listen to the enemies of Islam. He must pay attention to what is disseminated by the Saudi media, especially the television service, so that he can see that the government has devoted great care for and attention to

all aspects of life in the country, and thus what the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia says is respected because it has not lied and will never lie. Moreover, what Saudi Arabia says is not propagandistic but is factual.

His majesty added: All those who have come to the house of God, be they on pilgrimage or to perform the minor pilgrimage — and there are hundreds of thousands of them — know the facts and have seen them with their very eyes, for the facts are always crystal clear.

His majesty concluded by once again thanking all the commanders, officers, and men of the Armed Forces, the civil guard, and the public security forces who have contributed to this year's pilgrimage and wished them success in their present and future work. He said: "He who supports God, God will support him, and God is with us and what He says is true." [Koranic verse] "If you support God, He will support you and make sure your steps." [Koranic verse] That is a promise from Almighty God to all those who champion His religion and support Him. He is omnipotent.

Soviet-Israeli Discussions Viewed

LD190505 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The talks between the Soviet Union and the Israeli enemy have started in Helsinki in order to lay down the bases for resuming diplomatic relations between the two sides.

Despite the efforts of the Soviets to minimize the importance of these talks [words indistinct], which they describe as being exploratory measures. The truth about this meeting, which was prepared for through numerous meetings between Soviet and Israeli officials in European capitals over several years [words indistinct], the reestablishing of relations that were severed by the Soviets in 1967. Throughout the Soviet media's coverage of the circumstances and conditions leading to the bilateral discussion on resuming diplomatic relations, it has been clear that the Soviets want these relations returned to their normal course, despite the rigidity expressed by the Israelis on the topic. The Israelis back this rigidity with conditions to which the Soviets must agree as the price for resuming their relations with Tel Aviv. Among these conditions is a change in the policy on Soviet Jews immigrating to occupied Palestine, which is taking place now in only limited numbers. Israel also refuses to allow Soviet participation in any international discussion on a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict as long as Moscow does not resume its relations with Tel Aviv.

There is one factor which has the most effect on Soviet-Israeli relations. This factor is represented by [words indistinct], particularly the ones who are in the arena of political decisionmaking for the United States. As it is known, the Soviets need U.S. wheat badly, and it is in their interest to avoid any pressures that would end the export of this strategic commodity to them. Also, the (?force) of the mutual interests of the superpowers necessitates that [words indistinct], which must be taken into consideration on the basis that there is no permanent enmity but there are permanent interests.

From this fact, saying that the Soviets must take into consideration Arab interests and their relations with the Arabs as they prepare to resume relations with Israel is an exaggeration and is perhaps detached from reality.

Further Press Comment on Talks

LD180921 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0703 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 18 Aug (SPA) — [passage omitted] *Al-Jazirah*, *'Ukaz*, and *Al-Bilad* discuss the talks between the Soviet Union and the Israeli enemy scheduled to begin in Helsinki today.

'Ukaz says it appears there is some sort of subtle courting between the Soviets and Israelis that goes beyond the possibility of consular relations and covers other — possibly greater and more consequential — roles connected with Middle East affairs.

The paper says that the Israelis have said that they do not object to Soviet participation in an international peace conference. Hitherto, they have insisted that there should be no Soviet participation until the Soviet Union restores relations with Israel.

'Ukaz says that Israel is good is at extortion, for the Zionist entityis making efforts and taking unusual steps to facilitate Israeli-Soviet contacts and indeed to restore diplomatic relations between Moscow and the Zionist entity.

'Ukaz asserts that such a step on Moscow's part will make Moscow lose credibility with some Arab parties in view of its declared stands on Arab causes. The paper notes that in the absence of a unified Arab stand and joint Arab action, the international arena becomes more open to Israeli extortion at the expense of Arab causes and legitimate Arab rights.

Commenting on the same topic *Al-Jazirah* says: Thus the false masks fall from many faces in the international arena; thus many states are restoring diplomatic relations with Israel without any consideration for Arab reaction.

The paper says that after many years, Moscow at last has realized that any role it can play in the Middle East, particularly with regard to the peace process, depends on Israel's consent, which opens the way to U.S. consent. It is for that reason alone [that Moscow is now holding talks with Israel], without any consideration for Arab reaction or for the strong reasons that Moscow cited in 1967 for severing its relations with Tel Aviv.

Al-Jazirah says that Moscow decided that its vital national interests in the Middle East prompted it to court Israel politically and to hold secret negotiations with it. The curtain has now risen on the second or third act of the drama on Soviet-Israeli relations on the Helsinki stage. We may see more acts of this play soon.

Al-Bilad links the French stand and the Soviet-Israeli talks, and says that finding a connection between the two is not impossible for the observer who has been following the active role played by French President Francois Mitterrand in bringing Soviet-Zionist views closer to each other during his visit to Moscow last month. Mitterrand persuaded Moscow that it is necessary to have a Soviet-Israeli diplomatic rapprochement if Moscow wants to play any diplomatic role in the Middle East.

Al-Bilad says that although the Soviets have declared that the Helsinki meeting is absolutely of no importance, the Zionists will exploit every opportunity to benefit from it, particularly with regard to opening the door to the immigration of Soviet Jews to occupied Palestine and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the socialist countries. The Zionists will be helped by the sudden change in the French stand — as demonstrated by Jacques Chirac's remarks — and by U.S. support and endeavors to bring about the establishment of relations between the enemy and the socialist bloc countries.

YAR

President Salih Receives Message From King Fahd

JN181332 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received the envoy of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz', Shaykh 'Ali ibn Musallam, at the presidential palace in Ta'iz last night. The Saudi envoy conveyed a message to the brother leader from his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, Consultative Council member and Standing Committee member, and Brother 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the president's office. The Saudi envoy left Ta'iz airport this morning. He was seen off by Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, Consultative Council member and Standing Committee member.

Group of 77 Conference Opens in Cairo 18 Aug

Al-Majid Elected Chairman

NC181158 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1125 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi inaugurated the conference for economic cooperation among the developing nations, known as the Group of 77, on behalf of President Husni Mubarak today.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, was elected chairman of the conference. Bangladesh Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed [title as received] and (Andriki Tohorust), Venezuela's permanent representative at the UN and head of its delegation to the conference, were elected deputy chairmen.

Lutfi Reads Mubarak Address

NC181408 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 18 Aug (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has underlined the need for economic cooperation among the developing nations as an effective way to improve their economic situation and strengthen their power of negotiation.

This statement came in President Mubarak's speech at the opening session of the Group of 77 conference, which began in Cairo today. The speech was read by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi on behalf of President Mubarak. In his address, President Mubarak noted that economic cooperation among the developing countries does not represent the implementation of an isolationist policy. It provides instead an approach toward achieving further cooperation between developing and developed states on an equal footing. It comprises part of the developing states' endeavors to increase their growth rates and to trigger their inherent capabilities to push forward cooperation with the developed states.

President Mubarak emphasized that the North-South dialogue must not impede the continuity of the South-South dialogue, which forms the mainstay of the Group of 77's strategy and joint endeavors. This meeting, he added, comes 1 week before the convocation of the eighth summit of nonaligned states in Harare, Zimbabwe.

It is an honor and a source of pride for African leaders to host these two meetings on African land. This proves that Africa is committed to the principles and aspirations of the developing nations as represented by the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement. It is also evidence of the leading role Africa has played in formulating these principles and aspirations within the framework of a new international economic system which seeks to establish more just economic relations that will serve the future interests of both developing and developed nations.

The following is the text of President Mubarak's speech:

Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies the Ministers, and Honorable Delegates: It is both an honor and a pleasure to welcome you on behalf of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the fraternal country of Egypt as participants in this high-level meeting on economic cooperation among developing countries. Egypt is happy to host this important meeting of the Group of 77, a group of which we are proud to be part. We firmly adhere to its principles, goals, and aspirations.

Egypt, which was honored to chair the Group of 77 from 1984 to 1985, had submitted a proposal to the fourth session of the governmental committee responsible for followup and coordination, held in Jakarta in August 1985, that a high-level meeting of the group be convened to assess the current situation with regard to the implementation of the Caracas work plan for economic cooperation between developing countries and to determine their future action. It makes us happy that this recommendation was accepted by the ninth meeting of foreign ministers from the Group of 77's member-countries held in New York in October 1985. It was decided to turn the fifth session of the governmental committee into a high-level meeting to discuss economic cooperation among developing countries.

As it hosts this meeting, Egypt is also pleased to remember that the first gathering of developing countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America was held in Cairo in 1962 to discuss the issues of economic development in young developing countries. This historic conference produced the Cairo declaration, which defined the various aspects of the problems facing developing countries and the prospects for future cooperation among them as an effective method to remedy these problems. One of the direct results of that conference was the convocation of the first UN Conference for Trade and Development in Geneva in 1964. Egypt was honored then by the election of Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Qaysuni as conference chairman.

The same year saw the birth of the Group of 77, as well as the second conference of heads of state and government leaders from nonaligned countries held in Cairo. This conference paid special attention to economic cooperation among members of the Nonaligned Movement and other developing countries in various fields. It also laid the foundations for cooperation and solidarity between the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77.

When we recall past international events and developments and contemporary global economic developments since then, we are proud that the membership of the Group of 77 has expanded to include 127 countries. This is over three-quarters of the member-countries of the United Nations, and we are proud that it has developed into an effective force in formulating international economic relations as it is the biggest grouping of countries among all international forums.

It is fortunate that the Cairo meeting of the countries of the Group of 77 comes 1 week before the convocation of the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe — our sister struggling country. The whole of Africa is proud to host these two large meetings on its soil. It symbolizes and proves Africa's natural belonging and firm adherence to the principles and aspirations of the developing countries as represented by the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement. It is also testimony to Africa's pioneering role in formulating these principles and aspirations within the framework of the new international economic system. This system will establish more equitable economic relations for

the good of the future of the peoples of the world, in both the developing and industrialized countries.

Mr Chairman: The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, proceeding from its firm belief in the importance of economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries on all regional and subregional levels, and in accordance with the principles of the Lagos Work Plan for the Sake of Joint Self-Reliance, has established the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation With Africa in order to extend technical aid to the African countries, to participate in feasibility studies of the various projects, and to take part in social and cultural development projects in Africa.

The fund currently services the needs of 36 African countries according to bilateral arrangements. So far 357 experts in the various sectors of development, including agriculture, irrigation, industrial development, health, education, road building, construction, transportation, sea transport, and veterinary medicine have been dispatched by the fund. The fund also offers 163 scholarships annually for the African brothers in a number of specializations.

In light of the vital importance of agriculture and food security for the future of development, Egypt extends to its sons in Africa, Asia, and Latin America opportunities for advanced training at the Egyptian International Center for Agriculture. So far, the center has offered more than 350 grants for training in the fields of agricultural development, land reclamation, and the combating of desertification. In addition, more than 830 scholarships and training grants have been given to its sons on the three developing continents in the various economic and social development disciplines at Egyptian universities, institutes, and training centers. The combination of experiences, ideas, and initiatives of specialists from Africa, Asia, and Latin America in joint educational and training programs will, without a doubt, bring the greatest benefit to everyone. This is a practical and constructive example of our goal of sharing information, expertise, and experiences resulting from actual economic and social development practices.

I would like here to refer to a pioneering and useful experience in the field of economic cooperation among developing countries; that is, the tripartite cooperation among India, the SFRY, and Egypt represented in the trade exchange and economic cooperation agreement of 1967. This agreement ensures wide-ranging cooperation. Article 9 states that any member-country of the Group of 77 can join this agreement.

The North-South dialogue must not preclude continued South-South cooperation, which must remain a basic pillar in the strategy of the Group of 77 and its concerted efforts. Economic cooperation among developing countries poses a challenge that our countries must face. Cooperation constitutes a response, or rather, an answer to the current international economic crisis and an effective means to improve the developing countries' position and collective negotiating power. In addition, this cooperation constitutes a strong foundation for relations among developing countries and permits reciprocal economic benefits as a result of the integration of their manpower and material resources.

Economic cooperation among developing countries does not mean the application of an isolationist policy. Rather, it is a means for further cooperation between the advanced countries and the developing world on an equal footing and within the framework of the developing countries' efforts to restructure international economic relations, increase the economic growth rate, and tap their potential. This will strengthen their abilities to expand their trade and boost their economic cooperation with the advanced countries.

Mr Chairman: We all realize the extreme importance of this meeting, which convenes 5 years after the high-level economic cooperation meeting of developing countries during which the Caracas working program was endorsed. We are now required to assess the achievements made and to define the obstacles standing in the way of further progress to remove them and give momentum to the implementation of the Caracas working program on the basis of a realistic and objective assessment of available resources. We must define the projects that can be implemented within a specific period of time. We must also choose the most suitable scientific methods to ensure optimal use of these resources, which consist basically of funds from the countries participating in these projects.

We hope that the evaluation of this process will lead to specific recommendations that can constitute a course of action for the Group of 77 until the year 2000 and beyond, particularly with regard to the eight sectors outlined in the program. We also hope that viable priorities will be defined to enable the member-states, when drawing up their economic plans, to take into consideration the future prospects of cooperation among the developing countries.

Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies the Ministers, Esteemed Representatives: We have great hopes that this meeting will produce tangible results and we have full confidence in your ability to achieve these results. As I wish you success in your deliberations, I officially announce the opening of this high-level meeting for economic cooperation among developing countries under the auspices of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. We in Egypt are honored to welcome you. This is your home. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

'Abd al-Majid Speaks

NC181631 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today stressed the importance of continued coordination between the Nonaligned Movement and the developing countries. He highlighted the political and economic problems facing the developing countries and the importance of working for their resolution. This came in his statement to the ministerial conference of economic cooperation among the developing countries known as the Group of 77, which opened in Cairo today. He also emphasized the need for a just and permanent solution to the Palestinian issue, and denounced the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war.

The conference has chosen Dr 'Abd al-Majid as its chairman. Ignac Golob, Yugoslavia's permanent envoy to the United Nations, spoke before the conference today in his capacity as the current chairman of the group of developing countries. In his capacity as chairman of the nonaligned countries group, the Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs K.R. Narayanan spoke on the importance of strengthening economic cooperation among the developing countries to confront development challenges.

The conference has begun discussing the topics on its agenda, primarily those problems facing the developing countries, and preparing a strategy for action for the forthcoming stage.

Lutfi Confers With Delegations

NC181508 Cairo MENA in English 1435 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 18 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi conferred here today with Bangladeshi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed and his accompanying delegation on bilateral relations.

Zafar Ahmed, currently visiting Cairo to take part in the Conference of Group 77, being held here, asserted that his country looks forward to expanding the volume of trade with Egypt.

The two sides agreed on increasing trade exchange between them from 30 million dollars to 50 million dollars.

The Bangladeshi side expressed desire to import several Egyptian products such as cotton, cotton yarn, aluminium and non conventional commodities.

The prime minister also met with Brazillian Minister of Trade and Industry Jose Hugo Castelo Branco, who leads his country's delegation to the Cairo Conference of Group 77.

The Brazilian minister said that a delegation of Brazilian businessmen arrived in Cairo to probe with Egyptian businessmen the possibility of increasing cooperation between the two countries.

The minister also said that his country is following up with interest Egypt's efforts in the field of economic reform.

Meanwhile, Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy premier and foreign minister, met today with K.R. Narayanan, Indian minister of state for foreign affairs, who is also head of his country's delegation to the current Cairo-hosted Conference of Group 77.

'Abd al-Majid also met with Ignac Golob, head of the Yugoslavian delegation to the conference.

The foreign minister also received the delegations of Cyprus, Kuwait, Oman and Zimbabwe to the conference.

The meetings dealt with different issues on the conference's agenda and the coordination of stands during the next nonalignment summit, due to take place in Harare in September.

They also reviewed means of promoting relations between Egypt and each of these countries.

Al-'Arabi Leaves for Tabah Talks in Geneva

NC181641 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, left Cairo for Geneva today. He will discuss the preparations for the international arbitration measures to resolve the Tabah problem at a meeting to be held in Geneva.

Ghali Returns From African Tour 18 Aug

NC181739 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 18 Aug (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo this afternoon following a 2-week tour during which he visited Zaire, the Congo, the CAR, and Chad. Ghali stated on arrival that he had delivered messages to the leaders of these countries from President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Ghali said that he is carrying two messages for President Mubarak from the presidents of the Congo and the CAR. He also said that he will submit a detailed report to President Mubarak on the outcome of his talks. The main goal of the tour, Ghali explained, was to bolster Egyptian-African cooperation in various areas. He said that the convening of the economic cooperation conference of the Group of 77 in Cairo reflects the world's appreciation of Egypt's role in international issues.

Weekly Attacks Newly Appointed U.S. Ambassador

PM190935 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "New U.S. Ambassador"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate last week approved the designation of Frank Wisner as new ambassador in Cairo. The new ambassador is an expert in the arts of assassination and annihilating villages. He has practiced them during his work in Vietnam, Angola, Zambia, and Namibia. He has a good command of Arabic and worked for a long time with the CIA.

His father, who committed suicide in 1965, was accused of taking part in the assassination of the African leader Lumumba and hatching plots to assassinate President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

The new ambassador was recently deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

We wonder where the new ambassador's next blow will land.

Briefs

Trade Agreement With Tunisia — Tunis, 5 Aug (MENA) — Head of the Egyptian Interests Section in Tunisia Ambassador Mohib al-Samrah today said the Tunisian Trade Bureau and the

Egyptian Misr foreign trade company have concluded an even-sided deal amounting to 20 million dollars. The Egyptian exports comprising cotton, tobacco, matchboxes and aluminium and totalling about 10 million dollars are offset by the Tunisian exports which include canned fish, tomato pulp and cement. Egyptian trade advisor in Tunisia Ahmad Sa'id said the deal is a new starting point for a smooth and bigger trade between Egypt and Tunisia after communications between the two countries were halted since 1976 following a meeting of the joint committee. [Text] */Cairo MENA in English 1530 GMT 5 Aug 86 NC/*

New Sri Lankan Ambassador — Cairo, 10 Aug (MENA) — 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received a copy of the credentials of (Perry Samuel Desanayaka), Sri Lanka's new ambassador to Cairo. [Excerpt] */Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 10 Aug 86 NC/*

'Aziz Tells UN Iran Preparing 'New Aggression'

JN181706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1638 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] United Nations, 18 Aug (INA) — Iraq has informed the UN Security Council that Iran is preparing a new aggression and that it is continuing its shelling of Iraqi cities and residential areas without regard for international laws and charters.

In a message sent to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and distributed to Security Council members here today, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that as an example of Iran's shelling, 74 civilians, including 21 children, were martyred and 140 others were wounded in the Sirwan complex in Halabjah District, northern Iraq, on 7 August.

In his messages, Tariq 'Aziz said representatives of the UN agencies and diplomatic missions in Iraq have seen the impact of the brutal Iranian shelling. He refuted Iran's allegations that Iranian civilian targets had come under Iraqi fire. He also affirmed that Iraq is dealing blows to Iranian military positions as well as to economic targets that help Iran perpetuate its war against Iraq. The Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister added that Iran is violating the UN laws as well as international law by refusing to end the war with Iraq through peaceful means.

Communique No 2,330 Details Shelling

JN181654 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,330 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The forces of the proud Iraqis continue their heroic activities against the aggressors. They are determined to protect the homeland and the people's accomplishments and to destroy all the evil intentions harbored for Iraq by its racist, greedy, and spiteful enemies.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. To make the Iranian rulers, who insist on the war, pay a prohibitive price for their aggression, we stalk them day and night to destroy all the economic resources they use against our country. Our giant Air Force planes carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 2350 [as heard] [1950 GMT] yesterday, scoring an accurate and effective hit. After carrying out their duty, our brave eagles safely returned with their planes to base, praise be to God.

2. Our formations on the VII Army Corps front carried out effective artillery and tank strikes against enemy positions, gun emplacements, and engineering works, inflicting the following losses: A) one mortar and one antiaircraft gun were destroyed; B) two shovels [preceding word in English] were destroyed; C) one vehicle was set on fire; and D) two observation posts and one ammunition dump were destroyed. Our patrols in the same sector also seized three medium-caliber machine guns, one 40-mm launcher, four Kalashnikov rifles, and one flare gun which were abandoned by the enemy.

3. A force from one of our units in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions facing it. It reached its targets and delivered effective strikes, destroying seven infantry positions, burning one ammunition dump, and killing or wounding a number of enemy personnel. The force then returned safely to base.

4. A small group of enemy soldiers attempted to approach our positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our men engaged it with various types of weapons, killing three soldiers, wounding others, and forcing the rest to flee. In other parts of this sector, our units killed four enemy soldiers and destroyed one infantry position.

5. One of our patrols in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris attacked several enemy rafts opposite our units, inflicting losses on enemy personnel and equipment and seizing one small boat. The patrol returned safely to base. One of our units in this sector also destroyed one enemy cannon.

6. One 120-mm mortar, two ammunition dumps, and two positions of various types were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

7. One large vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed and four vehicles of various types were damaged in the I Army Corps northern sector.

8. The despotic clique ruling in Iran seizes every opportunity to express its political bankruptcy, military failure, and moral downfall. It demonstrates to the world public through irrefutable evidence the falsehood of its claims and the truth of its sinister intentions by continuing its shelling of purely residential areas without respecting even the sanctity of religious occasions. The despotic clique's forces shelled residential areas in Basra and Qal'at Salih with long-range artillery, injuring 12 civilians, demolishing 3 houses, damaging 4 other houses, and burning 1 house in Basra and injuring 2 children in Qal'at Salih. The Iranian rulers should understand that at the moment of punishment they will realize the meaning of our patience and the strength of our revenge. Their cries will then not benefit them.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 August 1986

Differences Reported Among Groups in South

NC181217 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] According to a diplomatic report, sharp differences have emerged among the Shi'ite groups in south Lebanon following the recent confrontation between armed groups from the Amal Movement, Hizballah, and the French unit in the south. The report said that Amal official Muhammad al-'Azbi disagreed with the views held by Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan and another Amal official and ordered rockets to be fired at the French positions in Tyre and its suburbs. The report added that Muhammad al-'Azbi is receiving support from Hizballah.

The differences have become so great that a schism has been created within the Amal Movement itself and between Amal and Hizballah. Hizballah has accused Amal of deviating from its responsibiiities in the south and criticized it for Nabih Birri's initiative of apologizing to the French for recent events in the Tyre region. Hizballah views this initiative as an attempt to form an alliance with U.S. allies in Europe, the foremost of these being the French Government. The report also noted the abnormal situation which currently exists in the south where the Amal Movement hesitates to make a firm decision to end the problems with the French force there.

Amal, PSP Clash in West Beirut

NC190647 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Those who stand to lose from the move toward dialogue expressed their disappointment and protest yesterday by causing tension. This occurred at 2210, when, without warning, they fired four artillery shells at neighborhoods in Al-Dikwanah. A municipal employee named Ahmad Husayn Dargham was injured.

Meanwhile, at 2150 yesterday, gunmen from the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] were involved in a firefight near the PSP center in Tallat al-Khayyat. 'Ali Jabir, an official in the Amal Movement, was wounded and taken to the American University Hospital for treatment.

In another development, gunmen riding in a civilian car fired on Amal Movement member Muhammad Shufan near the Freres School in Burj al-Barajinah. Shufan was killed instantly, and his body was taken to the American University morgue.

2 Dead, 12 Wounded in West Beirut Explosion

NC191014 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1008 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] An explosion occurred in 'Ayn al-Muraysa [in West Beirut]at 1000 today. According to preliminary reports, the blast left 2 dead and 12 others wounded.

Karami Comments on Chamber Session

NC191229 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with Ministers Camille Sham'un and Joseph al-Hashim at the Chamber of Deputies on 19 August — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] Given the stifling crises from which our country now suffers, and based on our sense of responsibility as a government, it was inevitable for us to meet, to deliberate, and to agree on the steps that will facilitate an end to our crisis and tragedy.

This is why His Excellency Camille Sham'un, former president and current finance minister; His Excellency Joseph al-Hashim, health minister; and I met at the Chamber of Deputies today. We exchanged views on the proposed initiatives currently being studied, beginning with the president's speech on Army Day and my response to it. The basic conclusion of this initiative is that the government should play a role in finding a way out of our present situation.

During this session, therefore, we agreed that the government will meet at the central headquarters of the Security Committee, which is located at the racetrack. Dialogue at this meeting will be in accordance with the spirit of the tripartite agreement, and in keeping with any agreement that might receive the unanimous approval of the government as a program for reform.

After we have attained this objective, we must then convene a Council of Ministers session to consecrate this agreement constitutionally and legally. This will eventually lead to the draft agreement being referred to the Chamber of Deputies for approval.

Inspired by the atmosphere which prevailed during today's meeting, I can reassure the Lebanese people that these good intentions will lead to a happy ending for our honorable country.

[Question indistinct]?

[Karami] You must know that the government has to convene a meeting which all its members will attend. Minister Nabih Birri is now out of the country. When he returns, we will set the date for this expected meeting. I hope that his absence will not be a long one.

[Question indistinct]?

[Karami] If you refer to my statement, you can deduce the answer to your question yourself.

[Question indistinct]

[Karami] This is [words indistinct]. We welcome every step that facilitates our work and brings us closer together.

Ja'ja' Interviewed on Beirut Violence
NC160916 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0534 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Interview with Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, by Maggie Farah, director of the Voice of Lebanon's newsdesk; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Farah] Dr Ja'ja': After 2 days of peace in the eastern areas, we would like you to tell us what actually happened there. Was it a coup, mutiny, or uprising, and what were the objectives?

[Ja'ja'] I can sum up what happened by calling it a power struggle on a number of different levels. A group of people tried to do something. Some were attempting to improve their political position, others their military position, and still others their economic position. Some people have been hurt by the conduct of the Lebanese Forces since 15 January. They all had the same problem and they agreed to act. What I want to emphasize is that there was no rebellion. Had it been a rebellion, more fighters would have been involved. In fact, large numbers of fighters worked to contain and end what took place in a relatively short period of time. This is particularly true when we remember that most fighters in the Lebanese Forces had closed their barracks at the time, and were undergoing training as part of our overall reorganization.

[Farah] How can we describe the situation then? What actually happened on the ground? I believe the trouble began in Al-Ashrafiyah after a place in Karm al-Zaytun was raided. The trouble then spread and became more serious. A general feeling of anxiety spread throughout Al-Ashrafiyah yesterday and the day before [words indistinct]. What has actually taken place? Let us call a spade a spade. Who, in your opinion, took action on the ground?

[Ja'ja'] Here are the facts: We staged several raids in Karm al-Zaytun and in the Hayy al-Siryan section of Al-Ashrafiyah for various reasons, including those related to security. We were looking for some people suspected of involvement in the recent car bombings. I would like to go on record as saying that at that point, we were on the verge of uncovering the ring that was planting booby-trapped cars in the area. We will have a good deal to say about this later. The fact is that one of our groups was looking for these people. A military police unit was searching for some others accused of weapons offenses, theft, assault, and the appropriation of homes.

Suddenly, there was a show of force in Karm al-Zaytun and Hayy al-Siryan. The military police told me that a large number of gunmen had appeared, and they asked me what to do. Should we assemble a large force and stage raids, or was there some other way to deal with the situation? I told them to go back to their positions, and got in touch with some people to determine exactly what was happening. Events followed in succession.

Those who have been hurt economically and militarily were responsible for this show of force. Some young men in various neighborhoods held military positions which they exploited for economic and socio-political gain. It was only natural that they would not like the reorganization of the Lebanese Forces. These young men began the show of force and other people followed suit in a bid to improve their political position.

Gunmen fanned out over a small area in Al-Dubayyah. A group of armed citizens went to the Adonis Barracks in the Kasrawan District on Sunday morning. There were no soldiers in the barracks then, which were being used as a logistical center for those young men involved in the reorganization process. These armed citizens captured and looted the Adonis Barracks, and comandeered the military vehicles there. As soon as the fighters involved in the reorganization process and others became aware of the situation, they spread out to stop those responsible.

The first round of fighting occurred near the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation when gunmen attempted to seize it. The clash lasted 5 minutes, and all the fighters returned safely to their bases in Al-Dubayyah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, and Al-Ashrafiyah. The security situation in Kasrawan was also stabilized. At this point, a large number of people who were trying to improve their political position joined the fray. This time I wanted to deal with things peacefully. I felt that the public would not tolerate any more military battles, particularly in the streets. I preferred to deal with these new developments by getting in touch with people. This is what actually happened. The situation in Southern al-Matn, Al-Ashrafiyah, and Al-Dubayyah was brought back to normal.

[Farah] Who is behind these gunmen or outlaws, as you called them? Did they act on their own or were they motivated by others?

[Ja'ja'] I doubt that they have much political backing. They are supported by some politicians who are trying to increase their political stature. I do not think there is anything more to it than that.

[Farah] Was Elie Hubayqah involved in this? Some rumors were spread in a number of neighborhoods that contacts had taken place. Hubayqah was said to have made statements about his return to the area and about the day of reckoning being near.

[Ja'ja'] I do not believe that Elie Hubayqah had any role in the planning or execution of these events. As soon as the incidents began, Hubayqah called several people and tried to confuse the issue still further. He contacted several people yesterday and demanded that they aggravate the situation again at any price, and told them: If you fail to do so, the leadership will punish everyone who went out into the streets, and will imprison all who took part in the incidents. He was urging them to go back out again. He got absolutely no response, as we got in touch with the gunmen and warned them not to take the field again and stir things up.

[Farah] I think there is something strange about the timing of these incidents. The area is going through a very sensitive period right now. The Syrians are in West Beirut, and they are dropping occasional hints about coming to the eastern section soon and deploying everywhere. There are also exchanges involving the Vatican, France, and Syria. Damascus has been given time to

capture [as heard] the hostages. And then there is the story of the southern suburb. We hear hints from the Syrians every day that they are coming to the eastern area, as the public there can no longer tolerate the situation. Do you believe that Syria has a role in what is happening in the eastern areas, particularly after your accusation that Damascus had planted the booby-trapped cars?

[Ja'ja'] I believe that the timing has more to do with the military situation in the eastern area than with the political situation there or in Lebanon as a whole. I do not think that Syria was involved in the planning of what has happened. However, after it took place, Syria definitely tried to benefit from the existing anarchy to raise the issue of its entry into the east. It claimed that chaos and insecurity prevailed, and that a force was needed to maintain order. As I said, the timing had more to do with the military situation in East Beirut. What was the military situation like? It was as follows: We were reorganizing all the fighters associated with the Lebanese Forces. They were far from their barracks, and were being trained at various places in the mountains. We had only watchmen in the area. I do not say guards, but rather old watchmen in the barracks. Those who were trying to improve their military, economic, or political position discovered that there was no military force present, and decided that this was the best time to move. They acted without taking account of the fact that the fighters being trained could assemble in a short time and drive them out of the barracks. This is what actually happened. [passage omitted]

[Farah] The incident involving Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir took place in Al-Dawrah when calm was almost restored. Who do you think was responsible for this? The Lebanese Forces security organization is supposed to know who the perpetrators are.

[Ja'ja'] That is true. We Lebanese have a habit of trying to hold higher authorities responsible for any incident that takes place. Sometimes this higher authority is here on earth, and at other times it is in the entire cosmos. Sometimes we try to link events to the supernatural [mukhattat ma wara' al-tabi'ah] when many incidents occur in a very natural and automatic way. Dr Abu Nadir is a comrade in arms despite our disagreements on several political issues. This is natural in a society that is at least trying to be democratic. This is what happened with Fu'ad Abu Nadir: We completed our talks at Phalangist Headquarters, and things had begun to return to normal. The road linking Phalangist Headquarters, Mar Mikhayil, and Jisr al-Karantia was reopened. I was the first to cross it, and the party leader and all the other officials followed me. Some 100 cars crossed. Fu'ad apparently had some business at Phalangist Headquarters. He finished whatever he had to do and followed us about 45 minutes or an hour later. He crossed the road with four or five cars carrying his aides. His assistants were definitely on the alert, and had their weapons sticking out the windows. The fighters on the street were also on their toes. When he was facing a group of these fighters, Fu'ad slowed down to greet them. His aides, meanwhile, grew more suspicious when they saw gunmen on the road. The fighters saw these approaching cars with weapons sticking out the windows. When Fu'ad realized this, he chose not to stop and drove on. Confusion reigned, and no one knows exactly what happened or who fired the first shot.

[Farah] That is to say there was a state of fear and caution.

[Ja'ja'] Both the fighters on the road and Fu'ad's aides were frightened, confused, and on guard. Let us not give this incident more time than it deserves.

[Farah] Let us discuss your recent meeting with the president and Dr George Sa'adah. Could you tell us what was discussed, provided no secrets are disclosed? We know that nothing can be covered up. What was the nature of your talks, and what position did the president take?

[Ja'ja'] We got together to review the events of the previous 2 days. We met on Tuesday, and the incidents had occurred on Sunday and Monday. It was only natural to meet and review these events. We decided that they must be contained very quickly, and we agreed on a way to do this. In other words, we met to review events and draw up a common plan to deal with them. This is what actually happened.

[Farah] We heard that the president got in touch with several parties to contain these incidents, as he considered them to be very serious, particularly at this point in time. How effective were his efforts?

[Ja'ja'] He undoubtedly had an impact. He contacted several people to pave the way for a normalization of the situation. [words indistinct] in connection with the nature of these events and how to deal with them.

[Farah] It has been announced that the Lebanese Forces received a proposal whereby the president's term was to be reduced in exchange for the amendment of the tripartite agreement. This proposal was reportedly rejected, as the Lebanese Forces saw it as a trap and as an attempt to destroy Christian unity. What are the facts?

[Ja'ja'] It is true that we received several proposals calling for a reduction in the president's term; the tripartite agreement would have been forgotten altogether, and not merely amended. Things go deeper than this. It is no longer worthwhile to treat matters with ineffective solutions. I prefer that all the fundamental issues be discussed at once, and that an agreement be reached. I do not know what the effect on Lebanon's future or a solution to the current crisis would be if we were to remove Amin al-Jumayyil and replace him with someone else. The crisis would remain the same and its causes would be unchanged. I do not think that anything would be different. If the problem between Amin al-Jumayyil and others is personal, then that has absolutely no effect on our handling of public affairs. Personal matters should be solved privately. If anyone feels that replacing Amin al-Jumayyil would change the historical facts of the current crisis, let him come forward and tell us how these facts could be changed and how we could find some solutions. At that point, everything would be up for discussion. I believe that Amin al-Jumayyil would be prepared to talk about this.

[Farah] According to the Syrian paper *Tishrin*, those who oppose the tripartite agreement can neither provide an alternative nor end their isolation. General Mustafa Talas said yesterday or the day before that his men would enter the eastern area. In other

words, the Syrians will inevitably move into East Beirut in the very near future. What is your opinion, and will the Syrians move in?

[Ja'ja'] It is my belief that the Syrians cannot enter the east. That is final, and there is no room for discussion. Why should Syrian officials and any other regional or local officials torment themselves? The question of entering East Beirut is not up for discussion at all. If they were to take their hands off the eastern areas and off Lebanon as a whole, 50 percent if not more of the crisis would be solved. [passage omitted]

[Farah] Several newspapers and magazines have published reports that you intended to proclaim a Christian republic, and that this is what touched off the recent action. It has also been said that you sought to form a free Christian army. Is there any truth to this?

[Ja'ja'] That is totally false. The recent incidents had no political background or implications. The object was to regain somepositions and to recover political, economic, and military power. I reject these allegations lock, stock, and barrel.

[Farah] How is your relationship with the Phalangists?

[Ja'ja'] Better than excellent.

[Farah] You are a member of the Phalangist Political Bureau and half the members of the Executive Committee are in the Political Bureau as well. Therefore, there should be no disagreement, as the public does not understand the difference between the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces. They ask: Who are the Phalangists and who are the Lebanese Forces?

[Ja'ja'] What actually happened was totally unrelated to the Phalangists or the Lebanese Forces. Despite what some have tried to say, there was no conflict between the Phalangists and the Lebanese Forces. Some people went out into the streets and tried to pass themselves off as being on the side of the Phalangists against the Lebanese Forces. The Phalangist Party leader's intervention was immediate, decisive, and firm. He said that the Phalangists had no connection with what was taking place.

[Farah] This means there is no disagreement between Al-Ashrafiyah and Al-Matn?

[Ja'ja'] Absolutely. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Meetings With Soviets in Helsinki

Delegate Comments

LD181401 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The talks between the Soviet Union and Israel ended surprisingly quickly. The first session of the delegations for 19 years was also the last for this time. This is how the press spokesman for the Israeli delegation [Ehud Gol] announced it:

[Begin Ehud Gol recording in English] We, er, decided that we will not have any further meetings here in Helsinki, and every delegation will take the (?atmosphere of the talks); the context of the talks now is on, the focus is on governments. The follow-up to this first meeting has been agreed between the two delegations, that we should continue in our contacts within the proper diplomatic channels. [end recording]

So the talks have ended for this time, and they will be continued through the proper diplomatic channels. Despite this, despite the ending of the talks, Ehud Gol, the Israeli delegation's press spokesman, refused to describe the meeting as having failed. According to the Israeli spokesman, the most important thing is how long the talks will last.

Matters were presented during the first meeting. Ehud Gol said that the Soviet Union brought up three central issues: they were the activity of the Soviet section connected with the Finnish legation in Tel Aviv; second, consular matters connected with the journey of Soviet citizens in Israel; and third, Soviet property in Israel. Israel, for its part, presented as the basis of the work its own view of the position of Jews in the Soviet Union and of Jewish prisoners in the Soviet Union. Another working paper was presented by Israel about the Middle East situation. After that the session ended and it was decided to maintain contacts through the proper diplomatic channels, which basically means the Finnish Embassy in Tel Aviv and the Netherlands legation in Moscow. Finland handles the Soviet Union's affairs and the Netherlands handles Israel's affairs.

The atmosphere of the talks was described by the Israeli spokesman as frank and concrete. For the time being, no timetable for maintaining contacts has been drawn up, but after diplomatic preparations, it is possible that a Soviet delegation will visit Israel and an Israeli one the Soviet Union. Israel stipulates unconditionally that the exchange of delegations will be mutual.

These (?outlines) of this morning's talks are thus based on the statements of the Israeli spokesman. The Soviet Union has not yet said anything about the talks.

Further from Spokesman

TA181455 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Interview with Ehud Gol, spokesman for the Israeli delegation to the Helsinki talks, by Dan Shilon and Goni Savir — live by telephone]

[Text] [Shilon] Is there disappointment over the fact that the talks broke down or ended so early?

[Gol] I would not say that the talks ended early. An agenda had not been set from the beginning, although 2 days were alloted in case 2 days were needed. But since there had been no agenda it was clear to us that we would learn how many sessions would be held as early as during the first session. The issues we wanted to raise and the Soviets wanted to raise were covered in the session this morning. Therefore, I would definitely not talk about a breakdown or cessation of the talks.

[Shilon] Do you feel that the Israeli delegation accomplished its objective?

[Gol] The Israeli delegation was endowed with a mandate and appropriate guidelines about the issues to be raised in the context of the talks, and the guidelines it received were fully accomplished. Our delegation conveyed all the points agreed on in Israel to the Soviet delegation.

[Savir] In addition to being the spokesman you are also a member of the delegation and you participated in the meeting in this capacity. Could you tell us what happened behind closed doors?

[Gol] I took part in the meeting. The Soviet side was represented by two officials of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whereas our side was represented by Yehuda Horam, the chairman of the delegation, and Yitzhaq Shelef. There was also an interpreter, Alex Ben-Tzvi, who was supposed to translate from Russian into Hebrew. However, since it was agreed that the talks would be conducted in English, Ben-Tzvi was left with nothing to do. I was also present in the meeting. By the way, I am not a member of the delegation but only its spokesman. However, the Soviets agreed that I should attend the session. The meeting was conducted in a candid and correct atmosphere, and lasted 90 minutes.

[Shilon] We would like you to elucidate what is meant in diplomatic jargon by a candid and correct atmosphere. Was this a technical talk or a normal exchange between regular people?

[Gol] I would say that it was a normal exchange between regular people, whatever you mean by that. The session began with a mutual exchange of greetings. Even the question of the weather in Jerusalem and in Moscow came up in the first 1 or 2 minutes of the meeting. Afterward, the Soviets presented their position. In fact, they once again dwelt on the three points they had mentioned in the message they sent to us through the Finns. Of course, we apprised them of our stance by means of a position paper which was later given to them.

[Savir] What was the Soviet reaction when you raised the subject of Soviet Jewry?

[Gol] They listened and took notes.

[Shilon] Did they say that they would do something with it?

[Gol] They listened and took notes. They did not go into details, but merely took note of every word.

[Shilon] So what is the next stage?

[Gol] It was agreed that the meetings in Helsinki would not continue. At the end of the meeting, it was agreed that as a result of this meeting both delegations would continue their contacts through the appropriate diplomatic channels. Allow me to phrase it in simpler language: The appropriate diplomatic channels are the Netherlands Embassy in Moscow, which represents our interests, and the Finnish Embassy in Tel Aviv, which represents their interests.

[Shilon] Was the possibility that a Soviet delegation should come to Israel and an Israeli delegation should go to Moscow not discussed?

[Gol] We raised this subject, too. We discussed the principle of reciprocity, but I would not like to elaborate on this subject.

[Shilon] Is there a possibility that delegations may be exchanged?

[Gol] I would not like to elaborate on this subject at this point.

[Shilon] Ehud Gol, here is our last question before we say good-bye. Were political issues raised in any form in the meeting?

[Gol] Of course, in the position paper we gave them we emphasized the position of the Israeli Government not only in regard to Soviet Jews who want to immigrate to Israel, and the issue of the prisoners of Zion, but also our stance and views on the situation in the Middle East.

[Shilon] Did they react to this?

[Gol] They listened and took notes, as I said before.

[Shilon] Did they smile?

[Gol] At some point during the meeting they smiled, while at some other points their expression was more serious. However, I cannot tell you at which point they did what in this phone talk.

[Shilon] Were there handshakes?

[Gol] Of course, both at the beginning and at the end of the meeting.

[Shilon] Were there any humorous moments?

[Gol] Yes, there were even some humorous moments.

[Shilon] Give us an example of one joke.

[Gol] It is hard for me to remember at such short notice. There were no jokes, but definitely there were humorous moments and smiles.

[Shilon] What did they say the weather in Moscow has been recently?

[Gol] When they left Moscow it was rainy. We told them about the hot weather in Jerusalem.

[Shilon] Then, Helsinki was the best compromise.

[Gol] It was also rainy in Helsinki yesterday.

[Shilon] Ehud Gol, we thank you very much.

Peres Comments

TA191249 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1238 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says we must not exaggerate the importance of the Helsinki talks, but, on the other hand, we should not underestimate them. Mr Peres says this is a first step of sending out feelers, and in his opinion there will be a continuation to the contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union. However, Mr Peres refused to say when will they be continued.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres also says that the Helsinki talks were evidence of renewed Soviet interest in the Middle East and the processes taking place in it. Our correspondent Nathan Gutmann says that the prime minister made these remarks during a visit in the Ordan factory in Netanya.

Shamir Reacts to Meeting

TA181850 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yoram Ronen "a short while ago"; place not given — videorecorded]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Shamir, did the Helsinki meeting end in the way you anticipated?

[Shamir] I must say, more or less. The meeting was the first of its kind between official representatives of the Soviet Union and Israel. We were given the opportunity to present Israel's positions directly to Soviet representatives. We also listened to their requests. A new form of relations and discussions could not have developed in this type of a meeting. Nevertheless, they listened to what we had to say, and they will convey the contents of what they heard verbally and what they received in writing to the Soviet authorities.

[Ronen] Do you expect that in the wake of this meeting, additional meetings will be held between Israeli and Soviet representatives?

[Shamir] I expect that additional contacts will be held, although I do not know what form they will take. Consultations and discussions will certainly be held both in the Soviet Union and here, and both we and they will have to decide how to assess matters and how to continue. In any event, I think that we have made it clear to the Soviet Union that discussions cannot be conducted with Israel without discussing the most essential problem to the State of Israel, namely, the problem of Soviet

Jews, their fate and the fate of the prisoners of Zion, and the persecution against them. An improvement in relations between us and the Soviet Union or, I would say, normalization of relations, cannot be achieved without positive solutions to this matter being sought.

[Ronen] Finally, Mr Vice Prime Minister, do you foresee an Israeli delegation in Moscow or a Soviet delegation in Israel in October?

[Shamir] I do not rule this out completely, but I would say that October might be a bit early, after all it is just around the corner. However, I do think that this will materialize.

Further Shamir Comments

TA181920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that Israel will demand that Israeli representatives be permitted to visit Moscow as a condition for the visit by a Soviet delegation to Israel. Our correspondent David Essing reports that in a talk with correspondents in Jerusalem Minister Shamir said that he was not surprised that the meeting today between the Israeli and Soviet representatives lasted for only 90 minutes. He believes that it is possible that Israel and the Soviet Union have embarked on a process of closer contacts. However, he noted that it was possible that people had too great expectations for the Helsinki meeting.

Sources Laud 'Direct Meeting'

TA181618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem say that the main achievement of the Helsinki meeting is the fact that a direct meeting between official Israeli and Soviet representatives was held. This was reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. The sources believe that the meeting conformed to plan. They also expressed satisfaction with the fact that a follow-up to the Helsinki meeting is expected which will, for the moment, be conducted through diplomatic channels by means of bodies which represent Israel's and the Soviet Union's interests.

Placing Embassy Officials Discussed

TA190427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Israel and the Soviet Union are seeking to place permanent officials in Tel Aviv and Moscow in the embassies currently representing the two countries' interests. This is reported by the Voice of Israel's Washington correspondent. Our correspondent says that this will be the final outcome of contacts between Israel and the USSR. In effect, he says, this was agreed on in talks held before the Helsinki meeting. Our correspondent quotes sources for the report, and says that Israel has informed the United States of the situation. The aim is to post representatives to the Dutch and Finnish Embassies. Our correspondent also says that in talks between American and Soviet officials, the Russians emphasized that discussions with Israel would not go beyond consular issues and the establishment of interest sections in their respective countries.

Possible Consulate Opening

TA190554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Prior to the Helsinki meeting, government officials who handle the Soviet Jewry issue had assessed that Israel would have a consular representation in Moscow even before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that these elements attach importance to the opening of an Israeli Consulate which will renew official contacts with Soviet Jews. However, they are no longer sure about the timing of the opening. Our correspondent notes that they intend to make use of an Israeli Consulate to encourage immigration to Israel among those who have already submitted requests for family reunification and to fight the drop-out phenomenon.

Soviets Call Talks 'Constructive'

TA190623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A Helsinki paper this morning publishes the initial reaction of the head of the Soviet delegation to the talks with Israel. The paper cites the head of the Soviet delegation as saying that the atmosphere prevailing in the talks was matter-of-fact and constructive and that the issues on the agenda were discussed in detail. Plikhin said the two sides dealt with technical matters and that relations between the countries were not discussed. The Soviet representative noted that Israel tried to raise political matters but the Soviet delegation did not react because it did not have the authority to discuss them. This is reported by our correspondent in Scandinavia Eliyahu Zehavi.

'Limited Delegation' Requested

TA191031 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] In its meeting with the Israeli delegation, the Soviet delegation in Helsinki yesterday submitted an official request that the Soviets be allowed to send to Israel a limited delegation with diplomatic status for a period of 3 months. This has been learned by our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh. The delegation explained its request by saying that it must tend to the Soviet Government's property in Israel. The Soviets emphasized they are not talking about the property of the Soviet churches but that of the Soviet Government. They added that they also intend to deal with problems relating to passports and visas of Soviet citizens in Israel.

The Israeli delegation submitted a similar request: that a delegation be allowed to leave for the Soviet Union for 3 months

to tend to the building which housed the former Israeli Embassy in Moscow and to passports of Jews holding Israeli citizenship.

Morning Press Comments

TA190814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0330 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *Davar* says that the talks in Helsinki have turned into the talk in Helsinki. This does not mean that the fact that the exchange of views was unexpectedly cut short reflects failure. It appears to indicate a Soviet desire to avoid the impression of a turning point in their Middle East policy. It is senseless to call yesterday's meeting a fiasco; the expectations prior to the meeting were inflated and so is the subsequent disappointment. Without any pretense of knowing what has not yet been made public knowledge, the paper assumes that in the foreseeable future the contacts will continue without a dramatic breakthrough.

Ha'aretz believes that Kremlin circles began to wonder whether they had gone too far in agreeing to Jerusalem's demand that the meeting be held in the Finnish capital rather than in Tel Aviv. This gave rise to speculation in the international community which went far beyond the boundries of the Middle East. If this is the correct interpretation, one can understand why the Soviets took the trouble of lowering the profile of their appearance in Helsinki to the point of completely hiding from the public eye. This may also explain hostile reporting by APN 3 days ago. Moscow had apparently reached the conclusion that the Helsinki meeting made the Soviet Union appear too conciliatory, toward Israel at least. This assessment led them to conclude that they had better end their Israeli exercise as soon as possible.

The Jerusalem Post says that there will be no immediate sequel to the Helsinki encounter: contacts will be continued, but as usual through the Finns and the Netherlanders. However, the prospect of renewed formal ties between Israel and the Soviet Union, while it has not appreciably brightened in the wake of Helsinki, also has not dimmed.

Soviet Campaign 'Despicable'

JN181444 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1335 GMT 18 Aug 86

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] The official talks between the Soviet Union and Israel began in Helsinki this morning on schedule, but there is a flaw in the background of these talks which cannot be tolerated. This flaw is a concentrated anti-Israeli Soviet media campaign on the eve of the Helsinki talks. Some may say this campaign should be dismissed as a trivial matter, that the important thing is the progress of the talks, the ensuing rapprochement between the two countries, and the overt and covert results of these talks. Nevertheless, the timing and motives of this anti-Israeli Soviet media campaign cannot be ignored, regardless of whether this campaign was to deceive public opinion by creating a media smokescreen or to appease Arab states, particularly the extremist and uncooperative ones, and assure them the Soviet Union does not intend to resume full diplomatic relations with Israel and will not change its official, declared stand on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Undoubtedly, in either case, and whether the Soviet motives were to mislead or to appease and reassure, the Soviet behavior is neither honorable nor becoming of a superpower. Such Soviet behavior will never raise the prestige of the Soviet Union in the eyes of the Arab peoples, particularly their leaders. On the contrary, this behavior will negatively affect the prestige and respectability of the Soviet Union because it implies a despicable submission to the handful of extremist and rejectionist Arab rulers, since for years the vast majority of Arab states have been endeavoring to find a just, honorable, and peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Therefore, this Soviet behavior does not serve the cause of peace, which is cherished by the peoples of the region, and raises serious doubts about the Kremlin's real intentions and whether the Kremlin genuinely intends to abandon its negative role in our region and contribute sincerely and seriously to the peacemaking process in the Middle East.

Hungarian Research Delegation To Visit in 2 Months

TA181502 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation from the Hungarian Institute for Socioeconomic Research will come to Israel in 2 months as a guest of the Histadrut's Lavon Institute. The delegation will include three researchers and be headed by the director of the Hungarian institute. The delegation members will confer with various Israeli officials, will tour Histadrut institutions, and will attend various symposiums. The Hungarian Institute for Socioeconomic Research mainly deals with the subject of cooperatives.

Tamir Leaves for Cairo To Prepare Summit

TA181710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, has left for Cairo to prepare the summit meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak.

2 Versions of Border Demarcation To Be Submitted

TA180902 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
18 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Text] Israel will submit two alternative versions of the Taba border demarcation to the arbitration tribunal on the disputed area, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned. Egypt will submit one version.

While the tribunal, as the compromis arbitration document calls the five-member panel, has not yet been constituted, the official text of the compromis which Israel and Egypt agreed upon, and

which the Inner Cabinet last Wednesday endorsed by a majority of eight to two, spells out three versions of the course of the border, one Egyptian and two Israeli.

The compromis text says explicitly that Israel has indicated on the ground two alternative locations: one at "the granite knob" and the second at "Bi'r Tabah". It says that Egypt has indicated a single location, at the point where it maintains that the remnants of the boundary pillar can still be found.

Israel is understood to have suggested two alternative courses for the border because, in the course of research and investigation, it has collected evidence to back up both of them.

The 1906 agreement signed between Turkey and Egypt, when Turkey ruled Palestine, says that the border goes through "the point of Ra's Tabah on the western shore of the Gulf of Aqaba."

Some maps of the region show a promontory marked "Ra's Tabah" and some the same promontory marked "Ra's Masri," as does the ordnance survey department for general use.

The 1948-49 armistice line between Israel and Egypt runs northeast of this promontory, however. The promontory is within the present disputed Tabah zone, which makes it clear that the 1906 boundary was southwest of the armistice line of 48-49.

The Arabic term "Ra's" means hill or mountain as well as promontory. The "granite knob" referred to in one of the Israeli alternative borders not only fits in well with the term "Ra's," but seems to be the basis of an official Egyptian Government document made public some years after the Egyptian-Turkey border agreement, which says explicitly that "the boundary is a conspicuous granite knob."

Israel has other evidence to back up its claim that the present fence separating the Tabah zone from Sinai (erected in 1982 when the IDF withdrew) runs along the recognized international border, through a well called Bi'r Tabah on the map, and through a palm tree oasis which existed before World War I and still exists.

If the tribunal were to find for the "granite knob" border location, the Sonesta Hotel and part of Rafi Nelson's holiday village would remain inside Israel, but not the bathing beach.

Article two of the compromis says that the tribunal is asked to decide the location of the boundary pillars of the recognized international boundary between Egypt and the former Mandate territory of Palestine, in accordance with the peace treaty, the April 25, 1982 agreement and the annex to the compromis." [quotation marks as published]

The annex to the compromis notes that Israel and Egypt have each indicated on the ground their positions concerning the location of the boundary pillars.

Although one of the big arguments between Israel and Egypt during the compromis talks was whether the tribunal must decide where the border was, or where it should be, and although this phrasing was abandoned, the official text asking the tribunal to "decide the location" is seen in Jerusalem as being equivalent to "deciding where the border should be."

Jerusalem sees this as a request to the tribunal to perform a legal act, and not a technical act arising out of a surveyors' search.

The "remnants of the boundary pillar" on the 1948-49 armistice line are held by Israel to be building rubble and not the remains of the boundary pillar, as Egypt maintains.

Rabin on Syrian Capability, Relations With U.S.

'No Evidence' of MiG-29

TA181750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Rabin says Syria is continuing to build up its military strength, with Soviet help, and is receiving the best Russian weaponry even before Communist allies of the Soviets. However, he said there is no evidence that the Syrians have yet received advance MiG-29 planes promised by the Russians. The defense minister reviewed the military situation in the region at a meeting with UJA [United Jewish Appeal] delegates in Jerusalem this afternoon. With more details, reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Defense Minister Rabin says that the peace with Egypt and the Iran-Iraq war leave Syria as the sole potential threat to Israel in the region at this moment. Although the Syrians have still not achieved the strategic parity they are seeking against Israel, they are continuing to build up their already large forces with Soviet help and weaponry. Not even Poland or East Germany have the kind of advanced weapons that Syria gets from the Soviet Union, said the defense minister. Syrian pilots are now in the Soviet Union to train on the advanced MiG-29 fighter plane, the Russian counterpart to the American F-15, which has been promised to Syria. But so far, says Mr Rabin, there is nothing to confirm a report that MiG-29's are already in Syrian hands. The Syrians, he said, have also been focusing particular attention on building up their capabilities in two other areas.

[Rabin] Especially in the last few years we have seen a new perception on the part of Syria: more types of ground-to-ground missiles that can reach Tel Aviv now accurately, that can reach accurately targets in the northern part of the country; and unfortunately we are witnessing a real effort by Syria, with some assistance from a European country or countries, to increase its chemical warfare capabilities.

[Ben-'Ami] Israel's policy, says the defense minister, remains a blend of awareness and preparedness, which will deter war but not prompt dangerous military escalations.

Turning to relations in strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, the defense minister said that despite some recent mishaps and the argument over the Lavi fighter plane,

relations were never better. But he issued a strong call for a NATO-type status for Israel with the United States.

[Rabin] And I believe that the question of the kind of relations that are defined by [the status of a] non-NATO major ally, that certain countries like Japan, New Zealand, Australia entertain, Israel deserves. And no doubt, it will facilitate many of our defense problems.

[Ben-'Ami] The defense minister said Israel has already found understanding for its positions within the administration and the Senate, and he believes that this will serve as a firm base for improved ties in the future. [end recording]

IDF Appointments Noted

TA181414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said it has not yet been confirmed that the Syrians have received the modern Soviet MiG-29 jet fighter. He was reacting to a report carried by a newspaper appearing in the Persian Gulf yesterday. At the same time, the defense minister confirmed that the Syrians are training in the Soviet Union with a view to incorporating those fighters. The defense minister was speaking to reporters following a meeting with United Jewish Appeal officials.

Referring to another issue, the defense minister said that the new IDF appointments came in the wake of unexpected developments but noted that he would see to it that such appointments are not made in the future. Nevertheless, Minister Rabin stressed that the decision has been made and the appointments would be carried out. He expressed his certainty that the appointments would not affect the IDF's performance.

Syria, Arab Countries Acquiring Chemical Weapons

TA181116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The IDF chief engineering officer, Brigadier General Yosef Eyal, says that Syria and some other Arab countries are continuing to acquire chemical weapons and the threat of chemical warfare against Israel in the future is more real than ever before. Talking to military reporters in Tel Aviv a short time ago to mark Engineering Corps Day later this week, Brig Gen Eyal said the countries involved have not stepped up their efforts to acquire weaponry but were continuing a process begun many years ago.

In the light of the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran where gas was used by Iraq, the IDF has now increased the priority of developing systems and training its soldiers to deal with the threat of chemical warfare, he said.

Syrian Trenches in Al-Biqa', Golan Heights Described

TA181655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Brigadier General Yosef Eyal, the IDF chief engineering officer, has said the trenches built by the Syrians in Al-Biqa' are meant for defensive rather than offensive purposes. Speaking to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, Brig Gen Eyal said that the Syrians have dug a dense and deep trench system in the Golan Heights which incorporates armored and infantry troops, anti-tank weapons, and minefields.

The Engineering Corps today revealed the existence of an elite reconnaisance unit in its ranks.

New IDF Liaison Officer Promises Aid to S. Lebanese

TA190549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The heads of the settlements in the security zone in southern Lebanon have appealed to the incoming commander of the IDF Liaison Unit, asking for economic aid for the improvement of the economic infrastructure in the area. Brigadier General David Agmon promised to look into the matter, noting that the population in southern Lebanon will receive Israeli aid. Brig Gen Agmon said that the residents of the security zone are now convinced that the present arrangement is good and that the region is stable. The residents lead a secure life and their economic condition has improved. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that his remarks were made at a farewell party for the outgoing commander of the IDF Liaison Unit in Lebanon, Brigadier General Dani Rothschild. The commander of the army of southern Lebanon and southern Lebanese notables also attended the party.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi 'Greatly Angered' by Attack on Kurds

LD181711 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has sent a message to the president and prime minister of Turkey. Here is the text:

The operation carried out by the Turkish Air Force to pursue and kill Kurds inside the territory of Iraq is not acceptable to us, and all the people of the world denounce and reject it because it constitutes a form of annihilation. The operation has also resulted in the destruction of the Kurds' homes and villages, and the death of their women and children, like the annihilation of the Arab and the African peoples being carried out by Zionism and the racist ruling regime in South Africa.

The Kurds are members of the Pan-Arab Command for the Revolutionary Forces on the one hand, and on the other they constitute a nation that should be respected and that has a right to unity and independence. It is a sister nation to the Turkish nation, the Arab nation, and the Iranian nation, and the denial of its national freedom deprives us of the right to defend our pan-Arabism, and the denial of its freedom denies us the right to defend our freedom. I was greatly angered by this action which I hope will not be repeated.

However, if it were a case of ordinary crimes committed by ordinary individuals, it is unreasonable that the response should be thus. I regret that the Turkish Government has become involved in a conspiracy hatched by the Iraqi Government in order to maltreat [ar tankil] our Kurdish brothers. This is a shameful and unprecedented collusion with the Iraqi Government.

Mauritanian President's Envoy Departs 16 Aug

LD161546 Tripoli JANA in English 1409 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr Hannibal 16, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Hamdi Ould Meknas, the former Mauritanian foreign minister and personal envoy of the Mauritanian president, left Tripoli yesterday after several days visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

Hassan Message to Arab Rulers on 'Id al-Adha

LD161602 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Moroccan people today celebrate 'Id al-Adha. On this occasion, the leader of the faithful, His Majesty King Hassan II, led the 'Id prayers at the Ahl Fes Mosque in Rabat today. [passage omitted]

The prince of the faithful, His Majesty King Hassan II, has sent congratulatory messages to his brothers the kings, presidents, and amirs of Muslim countries on the 'Id al-Adha, congratulating them and their fraternal peoples, wishing them on his own behalf and on behalf of the Moroccan Government and people the best and sincerest wishes, and asking Almighty God to always grant them good health, success, and satisfaction in serving their fraternal peoples and the Muslim nation.

His majesty says in his messages: As we celebrate this sacred and spiritual occasion we sorrowfully and painfully note the state of Muslims throughout the world, a state of weakness, divisions, fragmentation, disarray, and wars that have exhausted them the weakened their position. All of that has happened because we have deviated from the teachings of our religion and the guidance of our Prophet. We hope that the pilgrimage — when Muslims from all parts of the world gather — will be another opportunity to remember the traits of the Prophet and draw inspiration from his traditions, his wise behavior, and his sound policies so that we reaffirm our determination, arm ourselves with faith, reason, and a strong will, and pledge to Almighty God to work in solidarity until we achieve the Muslim nation's aspirations for strength, dignity, prosperity, and progress.

We ask Almighty God to strengthen our determination with resilience and faith, bestow love, harmony, assurance, security, and peace upon our Muslim nation and to help us to liberate our land foremost among which is Jerusalem, the first Qiblah and site of the third holiest mosque. His majesty expressed the wish that his brothers, their majesties and excellencies the kings, presidents, and amirs will accept his sentiments of appreciation and fraternal esteem.

SUDAN

Red Cross Suspends Mercy Flights in South

LD181254 Kuwait KUNA in English 1220 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, Aug 18 (KUNA) — The International of the Red Cross Committee has suspended mercy flights in southern Sudan, a spokesman for the Swiss humanitarian agency said Monday.

In particular, an airlift of emergency food supplies for the town of Waw had been stopped, after only one day of operation.

The (?spokesman) said that the decision to stop the flights had been taken on Friday, before the shooting down of the Sudan Air Fokker friendship plane. The Red Cross cited "the state of insecurity in the region" as the reason for the cancellation.

In the short time that the airlift had been operating the ICRC had managed to bring in 44 tonnes of maize from Uganda to feed the townspeople and thousands of displaced people in the area.

Air Strike Protests News Black-Out; Fighting in South

LD181842 Khartoum SUNA in English 1736 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 18 (SUNA) — Workers at Sudan Airways continue their declared strike protesting against, what they

called, the government black-out on the incident of the Sudanair Fokker liner which was shot down last Saturday [16 August] over the southern Sudan.

The strike began yesterday and will continue till next Wednesday [20 August]. 14 domestic air trips and 11 abroad trips were cancelled due to the Sudan airways workers strike. Egyptian, Libyan, Yemeni, and Soviet aviation companies were also affected by this strike.

Cabinet affairs minister has described the strike as illegal.

On the other developments of the downed aircraft, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) Radio confessed their troops had downed the plane. The radio has warned of shooting down any planes flying over the south. It further ordered Malakal citizens to evacuate the town.

The plane was shot down by outlawed forces of John Garang last Saturday 7 kms north of Malakal airport killing all its 60 passengers in addition to its crew.

On the other hand, a spokesman at the Armed Forces Malakal leadership announced that the Armed Forces are exerting intensive efforts to reach the area of the incident despite natural impediments.

The government troops have clashed with the outlaws in Zahat [name as received] area near Malakal, the military spokesman said. The outlawed force was completely annihilated and huge quantity of weapons and ammunitions was captured, he added.

One armed forces was killed and other 5 were injured, he said adding that a great number of injured outlaws were captured. [sentence as received]

'No Foreigner' Among Passengers on Downed Aircraft

LD181949 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The general manager of the civil aviation corporation has announced that all the passengers on the Fokker aircraft involved in a sad accident last Saturday [16 August] after leaving Malakal airport were Sudanese citizens and there was no foreigner among them. May God shower them with His mercy and give solace to their families.

SPLA Official Comments on Downing of Airliner

LD181432 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] At the beginning of this news bulletin we spoke about southern Sudan where a Sudanese airliner was shot down on Saturday by SPLA rebels. Reporter Nora Polluce was able to contact one of the representatives of the rebels, Major Arok Thuon Arok, and he confirmed the attack on the plane, thus claiming responsibility for this act of war on a civilian plane, an act which caused 60 victims. I will let you listen to him; the interview is in English:

[Begin recording in English with superimposed French translation] We had the information that the relief was being abused by the Sudanese Government and that all the supplies from the relief agencies were being given to the Army and not to the victims. So we felt that it is the Army which was benefiting in order to launch an offensive against our positions. So we gave the warning that no aircraft should fly over the contested zone: It is the SPLA who is responsible and we did it after having warned the Sudanese Government not to permit their planes to fly over that contested zone. [end recording]

That was Major Arok Thuon Arok, one of the representatives of the SPLA rebels who was at the Addis Ababa negotiations as a member of John Garang de Mabior's delegation opposite Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

SPLA Radio Broadcasts Congratulations

EA181413 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The chairman and the commander in chief of SPLM/SPLA, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, has received a warm message of congratulations from Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of SPLM/SPLA Political-Military High Command and deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics. The message reads:

Comrade chairman and commander in chief of SPLM/SPLA, please accept my sincere and revolutionary congratulations to you on the shooting down of the enemy plane in Malakal town on the 16th of August 1986 by the gallant SPLA forces of Fashoda Battalion under combat command of Comrade Captain (Oyai) Deng Ajak.

Incidentally, this plane was brought down a day after the SPLM/SPLA gave stern, explicit, and unequivical warning to the Khartoum government and foreign relief agencies not to fly to war zone 1, being a contested zone, and orders to all SPLA fighting units to bring down any plane, civilian or military, that passes over the SPLA-controlled airspace.

Indeed, the prompt action taken by Fashoda Battalion does not only manifest the level of compliance on the part of SPLA forces, but clearly demonstrates the degree of vigilance by the SPLA combatants.

Fashoda Battalion has done a piece of an excellent job which deserves appreciation and praise, and I must take this chance to extend my deep and heartfelt congratulations to all the SPLA forces presently engaged in operations, and especially to the commander officers, NCOs and men of Fashoda Battalion who conducted this heroic historic and successful operation.

The death of the innocent citizens in the plane rests squarely on the shoulders of the Khartoum government, which turned deaf

ears to our initial warnings. The Sudanese people and the international community at large should therefore blame the prime minister and minister of defense, Al-Sadiq, for his stubborn and adamant behavior. It is high time that the Khartoum government should begin to take the SPLM/SPLA seriously and not for granted.

Like his predecessors, Al-Sadiq must be reminded that his planes will continue to be brought down unless he relaxes or abandons his warlike attitudes towards the SPLM/SPLA.

Comrade chairman and commander in chief, it is my strong belief that the SPLA forces, wherever they are, will not only gun down more enemy planes but will very soon dislodge the enemy troops in the main towns where they are entrenched. Victory is not only certain, but at the corner. [passage omitted]

Planes of 'Unknown Origin' Repulsed Over Bor

EA181407 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] We have just received this news: SPLA forces in Bor say on 16th August 1986 and today, 18th August 1986, two fighter planes identified by SPLA as not belonging to the Sudanese Air Force but of unknown origin were repulsed over Bor area by SPLA antiaircraft unit.

On the same day, two other planes attempted to air drop to the besieged Bor garrison, but due to SPLA air defense fire, the planes missed their targets and dropped all the supplies behind SPLA lines, all food items and medicines.

The SPLA regrets this unwarranted foreign intervention in a purely internal conflict and calls on the Sudanese parliament and people to discuss the consequences of the presence of foreign troops in the Sudan and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's use of foreign air force against the SPLA, actions which all compromise and infringe on Sudanese sovereignty.

Intelligence Official Denies Coup Rumors

NC191034 Cairo MENA in English 1020 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 19 (MENA) — Director of Central Intelligence Lt General Muhammad al-Hasan Yusuf denied circulating rumours in the Sudanese capital claiming that an attempted coup against the democratic regime had been foiled on Thursday.

The Sudanese official said in a statement today that Khartoum enjoyed a security stability during the Curban Bairam holidays.

WESTERN SAHARA

Moroccan Opposition Urged To Assume Responsibility

LD161348 Algiers APS in English 1249 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Algiers, 16/08/86 (APS) — The Polisario Front invited the Moroccan opposition parties to assume their responsibility toward the Moroccan people by working for the achievement of its ideal of peace and prosperity.

In an open letter addressed to opposition parties, the Polisario Front reproached the latter not to have fully assumed their responsibility vis-a-vis the Moroccan people which is implied in a war he refuses.

On another turn, the Polisario Front reproached the opposition parties not to have react against Hassan II policy who greeted recently the Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. [sentenced as received]

This visit, the letter carried on, is a crime perpetrated against the Moroccan people and particularly the Arab and the Moslem nation.

ETHIOPIA

DER SPIEGEL Interviews Mengistu Haile Mariam

DW190815 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
18 Aug 86 pp 140-145

[Interview with Ethiopian Chief of State Mengistu Haile Mariam by editor Peter Schille and staff member Mostapha Danesch in the WPE Politburo conference hall in Addis Ababa; no date given]

[Text] *Spiegel*: Mr Secretary General, you stated recently that famine in Ethiopia was under control. Then why do you need 1 million tons of grain in 1986? For how long will Ethiopia yet depend on Western aid?
Mengistu: Undoubtedly the situation today is better than it was last year, which is particularly attributable to the fact that the climate has improved. However, a country which was so seriously affected by famine and drought like Ethiopia, cannot totally recover within a year. That will take at least another 3 years. In this time we will need further food supplies.

Spiegel: Your government asserts that only a small percentage of the money donated by the West has really reached Ethiopia. What does that mean?
Mengistu: We know that a lot of money was donated by the West. However, Ethiopia was not the only one to benefit from those donations. Those who pretend they act on behalf of Ethiopia but in reality are its enemies also benefitted.

Spiegel: Many donors in the West are suspicious of your government. They want to be sure that their aid reaches the needy directly.
Mengistu: There are groups in Ethiopia who do not agree with the government and disturb peace and reconstruction work in the country. Those terrorist groups also receive donations. In addition, many organizations in the West have collected money for starving Africa. However, even though Ethiopia suffered most of all from the draught, we received least aid of all African countries, viewed relatively.

Spiegel: Agronomists have found out that Ethiopia could very well supply itself. Why is your country still unable to do that?
Mengistu: Ethiopia could not only supply itself, but could supply other countries as well. For many centuries Ethiopia suffered from feudalism. One cannot recover from its consequences overnight. For too long our peasants had no opportunity of familiarizing themselves with modern agriculture. For too long they also had to struggle against colonialism. Moreover, our country was repeatedly afflicted by draught and famine. Wide stretches of land, particularly in the north, have almost become deserts.

Spiegel: And how are you going to change that?
Mengistu: First of all, we will have to open up new regions for the peasants. In the old regions, agriculture will have to be intensified, for example by artificial irrigation. We should no longer depend on rain alone. At the same time, we must raise the peasants' educational level. The seeds must be improved and the cattle must be of a more robust breed. We need more fertilizers and pesticides and better equipment. In all these things agricultural experts must help us. Some day the whole country will be covered by a dense network of research stations.

Spiegel: Would it not be more realistic at present to place more emphasis on birth control? The Ethiopian people will allegedly double from 43 million today to 85 million by 2000. How are they supposed to feed themselves?
Mengistu: We would even be in a position to feed 200 million people. Our country is large and fertile. Only 10 percent of the whole arable land is being cultivated. We are not afraid of our population's further growth. The government will never include family planning in its political program. However, we do not object to families pursuing their own family planning.

Spiegel: One of the measures by which you are trying to relieve your country of its misery is a gigantic resettlement of peasants. You brought almost 600,000 people from the hunger-afflicted areas in the north to the southwest: You are reproached with pursuing the resettlement by force, so that innumerable families are separated.
Mengistu: Those who reproach us with such things are not aware of the extent of famine in Ethiopia, and they do not understand that needy and starving people are doing anything to save their life. The most recent famine is unprecedented in our history. Remember that 16 million are affected!

Spiegel: Now you want to save those people from the Ethiopian deserts by force, if necessary?
Mengistu: Perhaps we have been condemned for ideological reasons, perhaps also because we were the only country to resort to such measures. However, there was no other solution. If we had left the people in the north to their fate, we would have to live by foreign aid for an unforeseeable time. What country, what relief organization would be ready to supply millions of people with food, medicaments, and clothes for a long time? We were forced to resettle those peasants on virgin soil favored by nature.

Spiegel: Did the peasants join in voluntarily?
Mengistu: Yes, with the help of our experts we reclaimed the new land, using machinery for preparing the fields. Prior to the settlers' arrival, we dug wells, built clinics, and laid out marketplaces. Streets and huts were built. Foodstuffs, medicaments, and even kitchen things had to be made available. Only then were the peasants resettled.

Spiegel: People were transported from one end of Ethiopia to the other end. It is hard to believe that that was allegedly possible without force.
Mengistu: We resettled 600,000 people. We transported them particularly by buses and airplanes. Considering our limited resources, we managed to do that in a short time. Do you think it was easy? Could you mention any other development country where such an action would have been possible? We have succeeded in saving hundreds of thousands of lives.

Spiegel: How long will you continue to resettle people?
Mengistu: We have at present concluded the action so as to allow life in the new settlement areas to consolidate. However, at the same time we are preparing for new resettlements. Already today new land is reclaimed at a large expense of men and

machinery. We do not want to see human ghosts of hunger among us any longer. There are still too many people in the north.

Spiegel: Who has financed the resettlement program?
Mengistu: So far we have paid for it all from our own resources. All Ethiopians have helped by way of donations or by means of their expertise. The Western countries only wanted to relieve famine. For ideological reasons they did not want to have anything to do with the resettlement project. Fortunately, there are exceptions: Italy, for example, and Canada.

Spiegel: How about your socialist fraternal countries?
Mengistu: The Soviet Union and the GDR in particular support us in giving medical care to the resettlers.

Spiegel: And the Federal Republic?
Mengistu: Regrettably the Federal Republic has not yet stated its readiness to help us implement our resettlement program. However, it supplied trucks enabling us to transport people from the north to the west.

Spiegel: Your program of concentrating peasants in new villages is as controversial as your resettlement program. You have already concentrated 3 million Ethiopians in new villages, more millions are yet to follow. Do you want to have the rural population better under control?
Mengistu: That is indeed a hot issue for which we are under attackfrom many sides. However, our opponents are not ready to study the Ethiopian people's history. For centuries, our peasants have lived in isolated small farmsteads often located on impassable mountains or in remote valleys. During the famine we also had to supply those farmsteads with food. We often had to drop relief goods and helpers by parachutes into those isolated regions because there are no roads.

Spiegel: But that certainly is no reason to round them up now in new villages, against their historic tradition.
Mengistu: We must finally feed ourselves and even produce a surplus for the world market. To that end we must equip our peasants with modern technology. How do you think we should do that? Should we build a road to every farm? Should we lay many kilometers of water conduits? Should we supply the people with all they need? The peasants just have to join forces so that they can benefit from technical and social facilitites.

Spiegel: Do the peasants realize that?
Mengistu: They are convinced of the expediency and even necessity of the new villages. During the most recent famine they experienced how fatal solitude can be. Now they do not have to be afraid any more, not even of wild beasts.

Spiegel: The new villages often have no infrastructure. The peasants have to take care of themselves.
Mengistu: Not everything that we are doing is perfect. The state as well as the peasants make mistakes. The individual regions considered the fulfillment of the program as being a competition. therefore, things sometimes went wrong.

Spiegel: Because the program was implemented precipitately.
Mengistu: On the whole we are satisfied with the course of the matter. We had to do much less preparatory work than for the resettlement. Most of the things already existed. The peasants joined forces and built their new villages themselves.

Spiegel: Without support from the state?
Mengistu: Support from the state is granted in stages. First of all, water supply is ensured, then grain mills, then roads, electricity, modern silos for the crops, and shops offering consummer goods. When that is done, we will supply the new villages with tractors.

Spiegel: All that sounds fantastic. However, it is hard to believe that the beautiful plans will the implemented. Who is responsible for the organization?
Mengistu: We have restructured the Ministry of Agriculture. We have trained 34,000 specialists for that work. The organization is headed by a deputy minister of agriculture, and in that connection a small underministry was formed. New departments were created, each being headed by a deputy minister who is, for instance, responsible for opening up resources or for cattle-breeding. We also further the peasants' training and raise their technical standard.

Spiegel: All that primarily means more bureaucracy. There are many examples, including in your socialist fraternal state of Tanzania, which prove that resettlement and collectivation programs ordered by the authorities paralyze the peasants' initiative so that they produce less and less.
Mengistu: Given the new conditions, the comparison with Tanzania is wrong. Undoubtedly our countries have much in common. However, even though we have the same goals we proceed differently. Here in Ethiopia the peasants are their own masters who cultivate their own private land.

Spiegel: Who tells the peasants what to produce?
Mengistu: The peasants may cultivate their land in the form of cooperatives as well as privately. Before long, we will have a wealthy peasant class in Ethiopia.

Spiegel: The suspicion suggests itself that you are resettling the peasants in particular so as to deprive the insurgents fighting in the north of their support. Why do you not negotiate with the guerrillas in the provinces of Eritrea and Tigre?
Mengistu: The bandits in the north are aware that they canot achieve anything, because they are not supported by the people. However, it is known that terrorism has become a lucrative business. Terrorists forgot long ago to work constructively. Their job is terror — and they receive millions of dollars for it.

Spiegel: From whom?
Mengistu: I do not want to name anyone in particular.

Spiegel: Fighting has claimed many victims, including civilians in Eritrea, Wollo, and Tigre. Numerous villages were destroyed, and the country is devastated. An end is not in sight. Why are you not trying to bring about a peaceful settlement?
Mengistu: More than once we invited the bandits to integrate into our state. Many of them accepted the offer. Only those for whom terror has become a profession have decided to continue on the road of violence. Regrettably they have forgotten the language of peace. We will have to react to that.

Spiegel: Why do you not suggest a federation of Eritrea and Tigre as a solution?
Mengistu: The model of a federal state will not resolve those problems. We have always been a multinational state. We are currently shaping a new Constitution which leaves the option of an autonomous development for our nationalities. All nationalities will be represented in the "SHENGO," the national assembly. A federative solution is conceivable for political units with their own historic development. That does not apply to us.

Spiegel: The border conflict with your neighbor Somalia is also unsettled.
Mengistu: There was a war in which many people were killed. We did not start it. Somalia's expansionism has made both people suffer tremendously. That has critically disturbed our country's development. Now we have started establishing good relations again. Somalia's foreign minister just had talks with his Ethiopian counterpart in Addis Ababa. That was an initial step to peace.

However, that has not eliminated the causes of the conflict. First of all, Somalia will have to resolve its political and socioeconomic problems at home. Somalia should stop trying to find the causes of its own problems in Ethiopia. Second, Somalia must finally respect our border.

Spiegel: The borderline as drawn by Ethiopia?
Mengistu: That border is internationally recognized. It is embodied in the UN and OAU Charters. African problems frequently emerge because common borders are not respected. Somalia must finally recognize that fact.

Spiegel: Your government has stated repeatedly that it must find its own way to socialism. So far it seems rather that the Soviet Union is the great example. The Americans believe that you are about to set up a Marxist dictatorship.
Mengistu: At the beginning of our revolution, some forces, including individuals among the military council leadership were talking about Ethiopian socialism. Fortunately, we have succeeded in overcoming such ideas. There is neither a Soviet nor a Chinese nor a Cuban socialism. There is only one socialism — it is universal.

Spiegel: What does that mean concretely?
Mengistu: Every country has its own objective conditions, and naturally we are only guided by our own conditions, even though we can learn from the Soviet Union's, China's, and Cuba's experience. We have a common goal; but the way to get there is different. We in Ethiopia are still in the democratic phase of our revolution, and property is both state-owned and privately owned.

Spiegel: But socialism continues to be your goal?
Mengistu: We will yet have to create the preconditions for our socialist revolution, for instance, in the industrial sector. The socialist countries are at different development stages. Regarding our development, there are no examples and no parallels.

Mengistu Chairs Session on Drafting Constitution

EA182051 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Commission for Drafting the Constitution — an exercise in which the entire Ethiopian people participated and which is the foundation for the formation of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Ethiopia — met today in the special hall of the WPE Central Committee under the chairmanship of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. At the outset, the participants heard a report by Comrade Shewandagne Belete, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and secretary and head of the commissions secretariat, on the discussions held on the draft constitution by Ethiopians, including those living abroad. The participants then discussed ways of completing the draft constitution, taking into consideration the suggestions and views put forward by the people for submission to the commissions' third session. In this respect, directives were issued to various sub-committees. The Executive Committee also drafted the agenda for the third meeting of the commissions congress.

SOMALIA

Rebel SNM Notes 12 Aug Combat Successes

EA182109 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Reports from the northern base of the SNM [Somali National Movement] says SNM fighters ambushed an enemy tank of the first battalion killing all its soldier occupants. The incident took place in (Awbarakhadleh), east of Hargeysa on 12 August. The SNM lost one fighter and three were wounded. Later the SNM fighters met other enemy soldiers and killed two of them.

TANZANIA

DPRK Delegation Arrives for Commission Session

EA182057 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Summary] A delegation of the DPRK arrived in Dar es Salaam today for the first extraordinary session of the Tanzania-DPRK Joint Commission of Cooperation beginning in the city tomorrow.

The week-long session will discuss the establishment of agricultural joint projects which will execute the agreement between the two countries signed last February.

The Korean delegation is led by Minister for External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam. Tanzania's delegation to the session will be led by Prof Kighoma Malima, minister of state in the President's Office responsible for Cabinet affairs and international cooperation.

UGANDA

Museveni Departs on 'Official' Visit to Libya

EA181525 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1414 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has left for Tripoli on an official visit to Libya. [Dakar PANA in English at 1344 GMT on 18 August, citing Uganda radio, reports that "the president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi; the Minister of Finance Prof P. Mulema; the Minister of Energy Dr Andrew Kayiira; and governor of the Bank of Uganda, Mr Leo Kibirango. Radio Uganda did not say how long the president's visit to Libya will last."]

Museveni Says Amin, Okello Plotting Invasion

EA191111 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Aug 86 p 24

[Article entitled "NRA Troops Come Under Fire From Rebels Yet Again," attributed to Edward Kitaka]

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has said that remnants of the disbanded army of General Tito Okello launched two more attacks last week against his National Resistance Army [NRA] troops in northern Uganda, Radio Uganda reported Monday afternoon, [passage omitted]

Mumo quoted the president today as saying that former military dictator Idi Amin and Lt Gen Basilio Olara Okello were busy mobilizing their troops in southern Sudan to invade Uganda. Mr Museveni said he had mentioned this to Sudanese prime minister, Mr Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, during the OAU summit in Addis Ababa earlier this month, the Catholic Church-backed paper further said. The Sudanese leader, President Museveni said, could neither confirm nor dismiss the invasion plot, since he had not received prior information about it.

There have in recent weeks been reports of persistent ambushes on NRA convoys by what would appear to be remnants of the defeated armies who have regrouped into rebel units. The last major attack before Mr Museveni's revelations on Sunday [17 August] had taken place 11 days ago at the small town of Pabo, some 24 miles northwest of Gulu. The attacks have tended to make the whole of northern Uganda an insecure area. According to *Mumo*, President Museveni yesterday said that many ambushes had taken place all the way from the Karuma Bridge, about 180 miles north of Kampala on the River Nile to the border with Sudan. [passage omitted]

Third Ministerial Meeting With Zaire Opens in Kampala

EA182059 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The third Uganda-Zaire ministerial meeting has opened in Kampala with the minister of regional cooperation, Mr Sebaana Kizito stressing the need to translate the existing nature of goodwill into visible and tangible results. He urged the meeting to find ways and means of consolidating the gains already achieved in bilateral relations. Mr Kizito said it was the Ugandan Government's policy to encourage maximum trade, especially without use of foreign currencies. He called for the two countries to carry on normal legal bilateral trade. The minister regretted that in spite of the factor that both countries are rich, their people continue to live in abject poverty, adding that it was a cardinal duty to resolve these contradications in the shortest time possible.

Mr Sebaana Kizito, said that in addition to trade transport and communications and security, the two sister countries should turn their attention to disease apprehension, control, and prevention. He noted the presence of diseases that affect both human and animal populations in the region and called for the adoption of common strategies to fight them through sharing research results.

On tourism, the minister called for working together to exploit tourist attractions to the mutual advantage of both countries. He called upon the meeting to study all fields of relationship and also to explore new other means of cooperation.

In response the leader of the Zairian delegation, Mr Kabala Kiseka Seka, urged the two countries to make collective efforts in order to achieve development through committed cooperation.

The meeting will discuss, among other things, the finalization on already agreed draft conventions, security, extradition treaty, air and land transport, fisheries, tourism, wildlife, mineral exploration and exploitation, and other areas of cooperation.

CAMEROON

Biya Approves Sixth 5-Year Development Plan

AB182144 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, today promulgated a law approving the sixth 5-year development plan, which reads as follows:

The sixth 5-year cultural, social, and economic development plan has been approved as a blueprint for economic growth, social and cultural development, as well as for the investment programs in the Republic of Cameroon from 1986 to 1991. The president of the Republic can, when necessary, adapt the sixth plan's objectives and the means to achieve them for the national and international economic situation.

CONGO

Verdicts Announced in Trial for 1982 'Bomb Attempts'

AB181110 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Congolese Revolutionary Court of Justice has announced the verdicts in the trial of the authors of the bomb attempts on Maya Maya Airport and the Askar Cinema in March and July 1982. The verdicts in the trial range from the death sentence to suspended sentences. To refresh your memories, let us listen once again to the president of the Revolutionary Court of Justice, (Charles Zakou):

[Begin (Zakou) recording] [Words indistinct] concerning the accused Claude-Ernest Ndalla, Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchikaya, Blaise Nzalakanda, Daniel Biampandou, Jean-Claude Kembissila, Gaspard Kivouna, Augustin-Jean Bouissou, and concerning Le Cornec, Kerouane, and Ndolo who were tried in absentia: (?The court) finally notes that they have been accused of violating Ordinance No 62-(?50) of 16 August 1962 [words indistinct].

[Passage indistinct] I sentence Claude-Ernest Ndalla to death. Kembissila, Kivouna, and Biampandou are sentenced to 20 years imprisonment with hard labor. I note the absence of Ndolo, Kerouane, and Le Cornec and sentence Ndolo and Kerouane to 20 years imprisonment with hard labor and Le Cornec to 10 years imprisonment with hard labor in absentia; Bouissou to 10 years imprisonment with hard labor; Blaise Nzalakanda and Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchikaya to 5 years suspended sentences each. They are jointly ordered to pay as damages the amounts previously announced and which have just been announced. [passage indistinct]

I issue a warrant for the arrest of Michel le Cornec, Ndolo, and Kerouane, and finally, I order them to pay the costs in accordance with the law. [end recording]

FIDH Questions Death Sentence

AB181621 Paris AFP in French 1429 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Paris, 18 Aug (AFP) — The International Human Rights Federation (FIDH) today expressed its "sadness" and its "consternation" following the sentencing to death of a Congolese opposition member, Mr Claude-Ernest Ndalla, in a message to the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Pointing out that "the Revolutionary Court of Justice did not hesitate to pronounce the guilt" of Mr Ndalla "despite the absence of evidence," the FIDH said this "sentence based on alleged confessions extorted by means of physical and moral torture during nearly 4 years of detention without charges, is highly questionable."

Referring to the "assurances" which it says the Congolese president gave on the eve of the trial, the FIDH calls on him to "utilize his right of pardon to ensure the upholding of the essential principles to which he has pledged himself.

The Revolutionary Court of Justice of Congo on Sunday [17 August] sentenced Claude-Ernest Ndalla to death in the trial of 10 persons accused of exploding two bombs in Brazzaville in 1982. The explosions had killed 9 persons and injured 92 others. Seven accused persons were sentenced to prison terms, including three who were tried in absentia.

BENIN

DPRK Delegation Arrives for 6-Day Visit

AB150901 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Within the framework of strengthening the cooperation and friendly relations existing between our country and the DPRK, a delegation from that country arrived in Cotonou yesterday. The delegation, led by Chong Chun-ki, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, will hold discussions with Beninese administrative and political authorities during their 6-day stay. Comrade Chong Chun-ki praised the exemplary relations between our two countries, Korea and Benin.

[Begin Chon recording in Korean fading into French translation] The Workers Party of Korea and the People's Revolution Party of Benin are firmly linked by a common aim of fighting imperialism. Our ties of friendship are very solid and are based on the personal relations between our great leader, President Kim Il-song and the great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou. In short, our visit is aimed at further consolidating and strengthening the relations between the two peoples. [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Government Dissolved; Secretaries Given Daily Duties

AB182210 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Decree dissolving the third revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso on 18 August — read by Sergeant Major Christophe]

[Text] Decree dissolving the Government of Burkina Faso. The president of Burkina Faso decrees;

Article 1. The revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso is hereby dissolved.

Article 2. The permanent secretaries of the ministries in liaison with the bureaus of the coordinating committees of the ministries committees for the defense of the revolution are charged with running the day-to-day affairs of their respective ministries.

Article 3. The present decree which takes effect from 18 August 1986, will be published in the *Official Journal* of Burkina Faso.

Ouagadougou, 18 August 1986 [Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

'General Coordinators' Appointed

AB182224 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Decree appointing general coordinators delegated to the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso — read by Sergeant Major Christophe Tabu]

[Text] Decree appointing general coordinators delegated to the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso. The president of Burkina decrees:

Article 1. The following comrades are hereby appointed general coordinators delegated to the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, known in short as coordinators of Burkina Faso:

Captain Blaise Compaore [outgoing minister of state to the Presidency in charge of justice];

Major Jean-Baptiste Boukari Lingani [outgoing minister of popular defense] and;

Captain Henri Zongo [outgoing minister of economic promotion].

Article 2. The coordinators of Burkina Faso are mandated to act on behalf of the president of Burkina Faso.

Article 3. The present decree, which takes effect from 18 August 1986, will be published in the *Official Journal* of Burkina Faso.

Ouagadougou, 18 August 1986 [Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

Commentary on 'Revolutionary Logic'

AB182251 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Paulin Babou Bamousni commentary]

[Text] Tradition has been respected again this year. After the dissolution of the first revolutionary government of the CNR on 19 August 1984 following a crisis, the dissolution of the second revolutionary government on 12 August 1985, today 18 August 1986, the third revolutionary government was dissolved. Is there any crisis, many militants and strangers will ask? All those who have been following the political life of Burkina Faso and the evolution of the democratic and popular revolution closely, will answer no. This dissolution is the result of a revolutionary logic, established henceforth by the CNR which, by making all citizens and all revolutionaries in Burkina more responsible, requests each and every person to place himself only at the service of the people.

At whatever post each and every person is placed, he does not and must never consider himself as unmovable. The dissolution of the government is an educational and revolutionary political act. This is the time for the members of the outgoing government team to take stock and to review what each one of them has been able to do — what he has been able to do — and why it has been positive or why it has not been positive. This is the time for a true examination of one's conscience — a dynamic examination of one's conscience in order to help advance even if this must be done on other work sites, for the post of a minister is not an end in itself. It is a combat post in a revolutionary regime. A powerful post for the establishment of a revolutionary policy for a social transformation.

As a good soldier, the revolutionary minister is ready at all times to serve the people wherever they need him — that is what we call a revolutionary. If a Cabinet reshuffle is casual elsewhere, in Burkina Faso, it is a formality which the Burkinabe people henceforth conceive as such. The dissolution of the government can neither disturb consciences nor be interpreted differently.

As we await the formation of a new team, the general coordinators delegated to the CNR chairman who have received special orders to act on behalf of the president of Burkina Faso, will take up their responsibilities. There is already a general coordinator of the Presidency of Burkina Faso — he is different from those appointed under the new arrangements and he does not fall into this framework; because as it is now, he is charged with coordinating the activities of the Presidency as an institution which is quite different from a simple ministry. At any rate, everything has been done so that the political life, the normal evolution of things, and the dynamic action of the people can go on normally in the interest of these same brave people who have been fighting for a society full of happiness, justice, and peace in Burkina Faso.

External Relations Minister Returns From Togo, Ghana

AB182357 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Basile Guissou, minister of external relations and cooperation, has just returned home after two missions to Togo and Ghana successively. In Togo, Comrade Guissou handed a message from President Thomas Sankara to his Togolese counterpart. The minister of external relations and cooperation later participated in the meeting of the Ghana-Burkina Joint Commission for Cooperation. On his return to Ouagadougou, Comrade Guisso met the press to take stock of the two missions. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] I led the Burkinabe delegation to the deliberations of the (?Ghana-Burkina) Joint Commission. I was in Lome on Wednesday 13 August to convey a message from comrade president of Burkina Faso to his Togolese counterpart. The message was precisely about a report carried by certain African radio stations on the arrest of terrorists in Togo and the seizure of explosives and weapons brought into Togo by a Togolese national resident in Burkina Faso.

The way the report was presented could lead to misunderstanding. It was in this connection that the president of Burkina Faso dispatched me to his Togolese counterpart to express our surprise and astonishment at the conjunction of information tending to implicate us in an action that we have always condemned, namely a terrorist action. In order to prevent this from casting clouds over the relations between Togo and Burkina, I was then dispatched by the comrade president of Burkina Faso. As he said on 4 August, it is Burkina's duty to maintain the best relations with its neighbors as well as with other countries of the world. It is therefore in this line and in pursuance of this policy of good-neighborliness that I was sent to Lome. I believe that the mission was positive because it will make it possible for both sides to avoid such situations in the future.

[Unidentified reporter] From Lome you went to Accra for the meeting of the Joint Commission. Can you brief us on the outcome?

[Guissou] As a matter of fact, I led the Burkinabe delegation which took part in the deliberations of the Ghana-Burkina Joint Commission. The deliberations began on 14 August and ended on 16 August. The issue on the agenda was to accelerate the cooperation between Ghana and Burkina Faso with a view to greater integration of our two countries in the political, cultural, social, and economic fields. We examined a series of issues which have been under study by the Burkinabe and the Ghanaian sides for a year, that is since the last joint commission meeting. We think that the session was beneficial. [end recording]

GHANA

Paper Criticizes UK Paper of 'Mud-Slinging'

AB161343 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Ghanaian Times* writes on the mud-slinging of some African leaders by the London based newspaper, *The Sun*, in its July 29 issue. *The Sun* carried vicious portraits of the leaders of Ghana, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Kenya, and Guyana as black bullies. The motive for this mud-slinging is because these countries were in the forefront of the recent massive boycott of the Commonwealth games because of the British Government's policy on apartheid South Africa.

The *Times* says the Western press and especially the British press is held up as a model of objectivity, an example to be emulated. The paper says the efforts by the British newspaper to insult Ghana and misinform its sensation-hungry readers debunks any misconceptions which some have about the honesty, accuracy, and social conscience of the Western journalism.

LIBERIA

Reaction to Detained Opposition Leaders Continues

Mrs Kpoleh Urges One Political Party

AB181615 Dakar PANA in English 1457 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Monrovia, 18 Aug (LINA/PANA) — The wife of jailed opposition leader William Gabriel Kpoleh, Mrs Lorpue Kpoleh, has called on the women of Liberia to unite for the "restoration of freedom, justice, and respect for human dignity" in the country.

She said she urged the women of Liberia to join her in forming "a single political party that will restore real democracy and rule of law in Liberia," the independent *Daily Star* newspaper reported in Monrovia today, quoting a press statement from the opposition Liberian Unification Party which her husband heads.

The statement quoted Mrs Kpoleh as saying, "if Liberian men are not foresighted and courageous to restore freedom and justice for our children, we the women must do so."

On her husband's imprisonment for failing to pay a 1000 U.S. dollar fine imposed on him by the Supreme Court, Mrs Kpoleh said she fully supported the action, adding that she would have "divorced him without delay" if he had paid the fine.

Mr Kpoleh, along with Jackson F. Doe of the Liberia Action Party, and Dr Edward B. Kessely of Unity Party are being imprisoned at the Belle Yeallah maximum security prison in northern Liberia for failing to pay the 1000 dollars fine, imposed on them each by the Supreme Court for operating under an "unlawful" organization, the opposition "Grand Coalition."

Court Petitioned; Demonstration Held
AB181726 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The wives of the three detained opposition leaders have petitioned the Supreme Court to issue a writ of habeas corpus on (Brigadier General J.U.T. Strackor Sr), marshal of the Supreme Court of Liberia, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, and Assistant Minister for Rehabilitation James Tarpor, and the superintendent of the Monrovia Central Prison to produce the living bodies of Mr William Gabriel Kpoleh, Edward B Kessely, and Jackson Doe.

The wives of the three men, in their petition to the court, said to confine the men in a military jail at Camp Belle Yeallah is outrageously unconstitutional and a violation of human rights. It added that the Constitution 2.1.e expressly prohibits government or any agency of government to have any civilian confined in any military facility.

The 6-point petition signed by Mrs Lorpue Kpoleh, Mrs Mary Doe, and Mrs Lina Kessely petitions the court to order the respondents to show cause why the detained men should not be released and their liberties restored to them. No date was given. Meanwhile, a midday prayer meeting was held today at the First United Methodist Church for the three men. It was followed by a demonstration that was later on broken up by riot police using tear gas. There has been no report of casualty.

AFP Reports on Demonstration
HK190242 Hong Kong AFP in English 0224 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Aug 19 (AFP) — Liberian riot police fired tear gas at hundreds of demonstrators and barricaded major thoroughfares leading to the presidential office here Monday as they dispersed a protest by three opposition parties.

The demonstration, to denounce "many injustices against the Liberian people," was in defiance of a court ruling against three opposition figures being held by the government.

The demonstrators first gathered at a church for a service organised by the wives of the three detained leaders — Jackson Doe, Edward Kessely and William Gabriel Kpoleh. [passage omitted]

Photographer Arrested, Comments
AB182108 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] During today's confrontation with police, there were reports that some people were arrested. One of such persons that was arrested and later released was *Daily Star* photographer (Georges Stan). I asked (Stan) why was he arrested.

[Begin recording] [(Stan)] On my way after the service [words indistinct] we got to the police station (?and then) a captain walked to the police station and told us that we should not stand in front of the police station. At that time [words indistinct] and other people were passing [word indistinct] ordered the police to arrest them. In that process the police (?got) into confusion and [words indistinct]. He said that they should arrest me, why I am taking pictures. They took all my cameras and (?two) Army personnel knocked me down in front of the police station and they said they were carrying me for interrogation.

[Unidentified reporter] I see you have some wounds in your hands, you want to tell us what caused this?

[(Stan)] Yes. This wound was after he [words indistinct] with cameras. I told them I cannot (?give) the cameras because I don't know why they were arresting me. And they knocked me down and the other fellow held my hand behind me and took the cameras away.

[Reporter] Well, (Stan) you want to tell us [words indistinct] or were you released from detention?

[(Stan)] [Words indistinct] the Press Union, the vice president, Mr Joe Molbar, and also Mr (Liga Best) — (T. Liga Best), President (T. Liga Best).

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct] Are you all right?

[(Stan)] Not too well because they [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Were you able to get your cameras back and your films?

[(Stan)] I got camera but not my film. [end recording]

ECOM To Hear NDPL, LUP Over 'Violent Attack'
AB181840 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, and the opposition Liberia Unification Party, LUP, have been cited by the Elections Commission, ECOM, for an investigation on Wednesday, August 20th. According to today's edition of the *Daily Star*, matter that will be probed into during the investigation is the disruption of the honorary program of LUP recently in Gharnga, Bong County.

The complaint signed on behalf of LUP national chairman, (Harold N. Andamon), claiming that the NDPL and its task force for their unjustifiable violent attack on the guests and members of LUP, UP [Unity Party], and LAP [Liberia Action Party] during an honorary ceremony held by our partisans at a private home in Gharnga, Bong County, on Saturday, August 2d. [setence as heard]

It can be recalled that in a telephone interview with LINA *[Liberia News Agency]* last Wednesday, Chairman Kpoto said that up to the time of the interview he had not received any citation from the Elections Commission, but added, quote, we are always ready to face any investigation to know the facts. [No reference to end quote as heard] Meanwhile, hearing into the investigation is slated for 3 pm at the ECOM head office on (Ashla) Street in Monrovia.

MALI

President Traore Leaves for Visit to Yugoslavia

AB190724 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, the Malian head of state, left Bamako for Yugoslavia last night. This visit falls within the framework of the policy of periodic consultations between the two countries. The head of state will take this opportunity to review with his Yugoslavian counterpart the fields of cooperation between Mali and Yugoslavia.

Keita Returns From Niamey Meeting, Comments

AB181833 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Modibo Keita, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, returned to Bamako on Friday from Niger where he attended the meeting of the Mali-Niger Joint Commission for Cooperation which took place in Niamey from 11 to 14 [as heard] August. Talking to [name indistinct] Minister Modibo Keita explained the [words indistinct] at this commission meeting and the prospects of cooperation between our country and Niger.

[Begin recording] [Keita] I led a high-level delegation to Niamey within the framework of the third session of the Mali-Niger Joint Commission for Cooperation. As you know, the second session took place in Bamako in 1981. [passage omitted]

In the field of social and cultural cooperation, we signed a draft agreement concerning information, especially for the exchange of radio and television programs and other means of information. We also reviewed our cooperation in the field of education. As you know, students from Niger study in Malian schools and institutes of higher learning [word indistinct]. [passage omitted]

We also examined relations between border officials. Concerning this issue, the territorial administration officials of the two countries have made great efforts toward the normalization of relations between the border dwellers. This is another important topic which we discussed in Niamey.

[Name indistinct] [passage indistinct]

[Keita] Well, it is worth noting that, politically speaking, the mere fact that this joint commission session was held can be regarded as an extremely positive achievement. Even though several draft agreements were not signed, the two sides exchanged views [words indistinct] which are yet to be finalized, particularly the draft agreement on the transit of cattle and goods, as well as the draft agreement on social security. It is worth mentioning here that the ministers of territorial administration have decided to set up an ad hoc committee to take care of border problems [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Akinyemi: U.S. Vote for RSA Sanctions 'Far-Reaching'

AB181720 Dakar PANA in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Lagos, 18 Aug (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria's external affairs minister, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi has described the U.S. Senate vote in support of economic sanctions against South Africa as a far-reaching step toward the elimination of apartheid.

Speaking in Lagos at the weekend, the minister commended the step saying that the wide-ranging economic and political sanctions against the racists would surely contribute to the demise of the obnoxious policy of apartheid.

He said that already, the attention of the EEC member-states had been drawn to the action of the U.S. Congress.

Prof Akinyemi said that all peace-loving people throughout the world would be happy about the decision of the U.S. Senate.

He said even if U.S. President Ronald Reagan wanted to veto the decision, the Congress had enough majority to overturn the veto.

The U.S. Senate approved by 34 to 14 votes, a package of wide-ranging economic and political sanctions against South Africa because of its apartheid policies of racial discrimination.

The vote was seen as a strong rebuke to President Reagan who had long opposed punitive sanctions against the white minority Pretoria regime. Before last week's Senate vote, the U.S. House of Representatives had voted for even tougher economic measures against South Africa.

HERALD on 'Welcome Development'

AB190856 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Herald* describes as a welcome development last week's decision by the U.S. Senate to support limited economic sanctions against South Africa. The paper says with this decision,

it will be difficult for Britain, West Germany, and France to continue to oppose mandatory economic sanctions against the racists. The *Herald* feels that what remains for the American Senate now is to reconcile its action with the House of Representatives, which has long held its position that there should be a total trade embargo on South Africa.

NIGERIA VOICE 'Commends' Vote

AB181302 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 18 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Nigeria Voice* commends the U.S. Senate for voting in favor of economic sanctions against South Africa. It says the action will go a long way to debunk President Ronald Reagan's widely orchestrated claim that his countrymen are against sanctions. The *Voice* advises President Reagan and the his Western allies to take a cue from the U.S. Senate.

Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe Receives Reverend Jesse Jackson

AB160704 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria has stressed the need for black Americans and African countries to explore areas of cooperation in technological and cultural matters. The chief of general staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, made the call when he received the visiting black American civil rights leader, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, in Lagos Commodore Ukiwe explained that both black Americans and their African brothers shared common determination to successfully conclude the struggle for political emancipation.

The chief of general staff commended Reverend Jackson for his efforts toward bringing about the much desired change in the U.S. African foreign policy, particularly in U.S. relations with the liberation struggle in South Africa. He said that Nigeria was actively in support of such a positive role and urged the black resistance group in the United States not to relent in their efforts at creating the necessary awareness group in the diaspora about the evils of apartheid in South Africa.

Reverend Jackson praised the Federal Government for her championing the cause of the liberation struggle in South Africa and said that there was an urgent need for President Ronald Reagan to have a meeting with the leaders of the Frontline States to acquaint himself with the developments in southern Africa.

Holds Talks With Bulgarian Envoy

AB151239 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The chief of general staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, has stressed the need for Nigeria and Bulgaria to explore more areas of cooperation in order to strengthen relations. Commodore Ukiwe stated this at Dodan Barracks yesterday when the Bulgarian ambassador to Nigeria, Dimitar Ivanov Vulev, called on him. Commodore Ukiwe expressed satisfaction with the report of various Nigerian delegations that visited Bulgaria and welcomed the offer of the Bulgarian Government to help Nigeria develop the agricultural sector of the economy.

Mr Vulev said the recent visit of some Nigerian delegations to his country would augur well for the efforts being made to enhance economic cooperation.

Paper Urges Second-Tier Foreign Exchange Market

AB181300 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 18 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing on the proposed second-tier foreign exchange market, the *Vanguard* expresses concern over the delay in implementing the scheme. The paper warns against scrapping the market because it sees it as the last chance for peaceful economic reform for the country. The *Vanguard* therefore advises the Federal Government not yield to pressures and blackmail from those who, because of their selfish interests, are against the establishment of the market.

Reportage on Akinyemi's Visit to Yugoslavia

For TANJUG coverage of the visit to Yugoslavia by Bolaji Akinyemi, minister of external relations, including talks held with Vice President of the SFRY Presidency Lazar Mojsov and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, see the Yugoslavia section of the 19 August Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

ANGOLA

July Military Operations in Moxico Reported

MB180541 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Angolan fighters stationed in the 3d military region in Moxico Province killed (?208) UNITA elements in July. Our forces also captured another four UNITA elements as well as a large quantity of war materiel. According to the Moxico provincial station, Angolan troops captured 104 weapons, 44 AKM cartridges, ammunition, 9 RPG-7 mortars, 2 vehicles, and 25 knapsacks.

Soviet Trade Union Delegation on Visit

MB170906 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation has been in Angola since 13 August within the framework of strengthening ties of friendship and solidarity between the workers of Angola and the USSR. The visiting delegation is led by (Alex Mizitiv), chairman of the trade union committee of [word indistinct] region. The delegation, which was received in Luanda yesterday by the secretary for international relations of the National Union of Angolan Workers, is presently visiting Lubango, Huila Province, where it will stay until 19 August for talks with local party and trade union officials.

UNITA Communique Announces Sixth Congress

LD182058 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] In a communique signed by Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel movement UNITA has announced that it will shortly be holding its sixth congress. The main topic for debate will be the movement's capacity for creating conditions for peace and national reconciliation. UNITA announced today that 2,000 delegates have already arrived in Jamba to attend the congress which is expected to be held (?within the next 4 weeks).

UNITA Reacts to Andrew Young Statements on MPLA

MB150916 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese
to Southern and Central Africa
0600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 15 Aug (KUP) — UNITA has reacted vigorously to the statements made by Andrew Young, a former American ambassador to the United Nations. In a special communique issued by the office of the president, UNITA described Young as an agent in the pay of the Moscow, Havana, and Luanda totalitarian regimes. According to the communique, Young's statements are false and unfounded and aim to support his ambitions in future American presidential elections. Those who hastily support the MPLA regime, the communique continued, are not only afraid of the USSR but are also agents of the Soviet expansionism worldwide.

BOTSWANA

Masire Interviewed on RSA Measures, Gandhi Visit

MB170641 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that Botswana must pay particular attention to measures which the South African Government is introducing to regulate the flow of goods and services. In an interview with a journalist from the *Press Trust of India*, Mr (Swami), Dr Masire pointed out that South African officials have said that South Africa would pass on sanctions intended for it to its neighbors. He said as the threats have been issued, it can only be hoped that South Africa will see the folly of them and not follow them through. Dr Masire said that it was not clear what the South Africans were doing regarding the control measures on goods from Zimbabwe and Zambia.

On the question of apartheid, the president noted that despite President Botha's promise to dismantle the racial policy, he was in fact on the way to reforming it than totally dismantling it. Concerning the visit later this month by Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Dr Masire said that he believed that his stay in Botswana would add to the impressions he developed earlier about southern African issues, because he recently toured a number of countries in the region. He said he and Mr Gandhi would discuss international situation as a whole in both political and economic terms during their meeting.

Statement Issued on Customs Union Talks

MB142009 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Representatives of the Botswana Government today attended a special meeting of Southern African Customs Union Commission in Pretoria. A news release from the Office of the President says the meeting was convened at the initiative of the South African Government. The release says South Africa's representatives presented their government's views on the current economic circumstances in southern Africa in the light of the interdependence of the economies of the region. Botswana's delegation responded to the South African presentation, emphasizing the mutuality of benefits from trade. Botswana also pointed out that economic pressures on South Africa were fundamentally rooted in political issues and expressed the hope that solutions would be found soon. The Botswana delegaton was led by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Baledzi Gaolathle.

LESOTHO

Lekhanya Speaks on RSA, Sanctions, Civil Rule

MB151658 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major J.M. Lekhanya, says relations between the governments of Lesotho and South Africa are

governed by geographical proximity, which makes the two countries neighbors. Speaking in an interview with Reuters News Agency in Maseru today, Maj Gen Lekhanya said it is his government's stated policy to maintain the spirit of neighborly coexistence with South Africa.

On the alleged expulsion of refugees, the chairman of the Military Council said South Africa has, from time to time, asked for the removal of certain individuals or groups of individuals whom, it has claimed, are a threat to their security. Lesotho, on its part, acting with the collaboration of the refugees and under international supervision through the UN high commissioner for refugees, has resettled them in third countries of asylum.

On the question of sanctions against South Africa, Maj Gen Lekhanya said Lesotho cannot stop those who say so, from demanding or even imposing sanctions, but hoped that the world would know that sanctions against South Africa would affect Lesotho's economy very adversely.

He said the military toppled Jonathan and took over power because he no longer had government to offer the people of Lesotho. He added that the evidence of this was the lawlessness that prevailed in the country, murders, robberies, and that lack of propriety were all everday occurrences that went unnoticed by officialdom, including members of Jonathan's cabinet.

About returning the country to civilian rule, Maj Gen Lekhanya said the military will go back to the barracks as soon as the people tell them they are ready to have them go back and when, togetherr with the people, they are satisfied that the affairs of the nation will not revert to the chaos of the last days of Jonathan's rule. Maj Gen Lekhanya said there is no ban on political activity, but there is a ban on party political activity, adding that it is still too early to state the definite timetable for the rehabilitation of political parties in the country. Maj Gen Lekhanya denied that the Lesotho Army is being trained by South Africa.

Concerning recognition of the government by others, the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers said his government continues to enjoy the respect and support of all friends of the Basotho.

MALAWI

Mozambican Bears Presidential Message to Banda

MB151730 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The governor of Niassa Province of Mozambique, Maj Gen Mariano Matsinhe, today delivered a message of goodwill from President Samora Machel to his excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre. Maj Gen Matsinhe is the leader of the Mozambican delegation to the second meeting of the Malawi-Mozambique Permanent Commission of Cooperation which was holding discussions in Lilongwe.

He told newsmen afterwards that the life president reiterated his strong belief that Malawi and Mozambique should continue to work together not only as African states but also as neighboring countries. Maj Gen Matsinhe said the life president stressed that the Malawi-Mozambique commission should continue to fight underdevelopment and strive for economic, social, and cultural progress for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Earlier, Maj Gen Matsinhe signed a commercial protocol with the minister of trade, industry, and tourism, Mr Wadson Deleza. Commenting on the trade agreement, Maj Gen Matsinhe expressed his happiness and said this will double [as heard] both Mozambican and Malawian enterprises to work together in identifying goods and facilities for trade between them.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Outgoing Hungarian Ambassador

MB180953 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received in his office in Maputo Tomas Gaspar Gai, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mozambique. On the occasion, the Hungarian diplomat, who is completing his tour in the People's Republic of Mozambique, said farewell to the Mozambican head of state. During the audience, President Samora Machel discussed the friendship and cooperation relations between the two countries and commended the role played by the Hungarian diplomat in strengthening those relations.

USSR Allocates Resources To Combat Malaria

MB181435 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has allocated about $500,000 toward the implementation of the program to fight malaria in our country. The investment was made in the form of equipment, pesticides, vehicles, microscopes and experts. This was disclosed in an interview given to our correspondent by the leader of a Soviet team that has been operating in Mozambique in the fight against malaria over the past 2 years.

SOUTH AFRICA

Le Grange Presents Detainee List to Parliament

MB181347 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Parliament Aug 18 SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today tabled a list of names of 8501 detainees held in terms of Regulation 3 of the Public Safety Act. The Act's regulations stipulate that he has to report to Parliament and in terms of Regulation 3 (4) he laid the list of names on the table today, at the resumption of Parliament's business. The names are contained in 171 fullscap [legal size] pages and give no addresses or indication of the regions where the detainees originate from or are being held.

Chances for U.S. Sanctions Compromise Viewed

MB190539 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the United States, the Senate has accepted a package of sanctions against South Africa. Severe as these are, they fall shor of action that would disrupt all normal trade and other relationships between South Africa and the United States. Nor does the Senate's action go as far as that taken earlier by the House of Representatives.

In the discussions that will now take place to reach agreement on a joint approach by the two chambers, senators will inevitably have to accept some of the proposals of the representatives but are unlikely to agree to the full, harsh package proposed by the House.

American congressmen, in their joint approach to the sanctions issue, will undoubtedly be tough on South Africa. They will have been influenced very largely by the hysterical picture of South Africa presented by much of the American media. In the process, they have chosen to ignore the tragic unemployment amongst black South Africans that their action will result in and the harm that will be caused to certain sectors of industry within America itself.

The American media's hysteria has helped activists make South Africa 1986 part of the civil rights movement in the United States and in a congressional election year it would be a bold congressman who demonstrates sympathy for, or even understanding of, the true South Africa. The other side of the coin, however, is President Reagan's extraordinarily high level of popularity with the American voters.

The American mood is towards conservatism, and away from liberalism, and in this election year there will be many Republicans hoping to ride to victory on the popularity of Mr Reagan.

The Republican Party will, accordingly, be anxious to avoid a public confrontaion between Congress and the President and the President, of course, will be equally anxious not to harm his party through a confrontation with his legislature. With President Reagan still opposed to harsh sanctions there can, therefore, be hope that in the crucial weeks ahead some sort of compromise might emerge behind the closed doors o. Washington that will see the proposed sanctions action against South Africa toned down.

The chances of such a compromise would be advanced if behind-the-scenes talks can result in an agreement on a joint approach by the United States, Britain, Western Europe and Japan. With the European Community meeting on the sanctions issue shortly, the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, remains opposed to punitive sanctions, as does her West German counterpart, Mr Kohl.

Compromise moves in Amcrica will, hopefully, also be influenced by the apparent cooling of sanctions fervor on the part of Zimbabwe and Zambia and the renewed demonstration by Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland of their wish for continued economic ties with South Africa.

And, at home, Parliament — beginning its new session yesterday — is tangible evidence for President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher, Mr Kohl and their legislators that harsh sanctions are hardly appropriate in the face of the positive and meaningful action that continues to be taken on the road of reform.

Commentary Condemns ANC's Use of Violence

MB190715 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Terrorism and the ANC"]

[Text] Two landmine explosions which killed five people and injured four others in South Africa's Transvaal Province yesterday again serve to mark the ANC as nothing but an out-and-out terrorist organization. And for the umpteenth time the incidents underscore the irony that most of the victims of this type of atrocity were blacks. The five people killed were all blacks — three women and two infants. Two more blacks were badly injured. A white woman and her son were injured in the second landmine explosion. Both occurred on farm roads.

Of all acts of terrorism, the use of landmines must surely rank as among the most vile. It demonstrates the most callous disregard for the victims, men or women, old or young, black or white. It shows the rank cowardice of the terrorists in acting against civilians rather than armed forces. Above all, acts of this nature underline the ANC's total commitment to revolutionary violence.

They are clear demonstrations that the ANC has no intention of renouncing violence in favor of peaceful negotiation — the one condition President P.W. Botha has made for the release of the ANC's imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela, and for including the movement in constitutional negotiation. Mandela has let it be known that there is only one thing the ANC is prepared to negotiate, and that is the handing over of power to the organization for the establishment of a Marxist-socialist state. As the influential American publication *The Wall Street Journal* has pointed out, the ANC is being used for delivering South Africa into the Soviet camp.

The South African Government is committed to negotiation with responsible black leaders on the country's political and constitutional future. With the ANC's continued acts of terrorism, its leaders do not qualify.

Kangwane's Mabuza Condemns Nelspruit Landmines

MB190625 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The chief minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has commented, on behalf of his government , on the two landmine explosions near Nelspruit on Sunday.

Mr Mabuza said that his government condemned the violent manner in which five innocent civilians had died and four were seriously injured. Mr Mabuza expressed his condolences on bahalf of his government to the family of the victims.

The officer commanding eastern Transvaal command at Nelspruit, Major General (Hans Petzold), has announced that the two landmines which exploded on Sunday have been positively identified as being Soveit-made antivehicle mines.

ANC Executive Committee Member Interviewed

EA181319 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom In English to South Africa 1930 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Mac Maharaj, member of the ANC National Executive Committee, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] Compatriots, of late there have been growing speculations about the regime's offer to release Comrade Nelson Mandela based on senseless conditions. Earlier this year, on the eve of the Tokyo summit of imperialist countries, the racist president, Pieter Botha, sent a message to these seven capitalist leaders expressing his preparedness to release our leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela, on condition that his regime will not be subjected to more pressure in the form of sanctions. He also said he was prepared to unban the people's movement, the ANC, if it agreed on a unilateral ceasefire.

This message from Botha raised some vain hopes on those who are still clinging to the belief of Botha being a reformer. [as heard] Others were even saying the ball is now in the court of the liberation movement. We then asked Comrade Mac Maharaj, a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC and a senior officer in the ranks of Umkhonto We Sizwe to explain the position of the ANC vis-a-vis these speculations:

[Begin Maharaj recording] That action of Botha to desperately canvass his allies and potential friends throughout the world, who have slowly grown to recognize the horror and inhumanity of apartheid and are drifting away from supporting it, his action to mobilize them shows his great fear and his desperation in relation to the point that the struggle has reached. I think it illustrates graphically that our call since the sixties for disinvestment and sanctions was correct, that it is hurting, and that what happened last year with the bankers refusing to roll over credits is frightening. But, however much he is becoming frightened, however much he is desperate about clinging to power, and (? vis-a-vis) preserving white power, the point is he has not learnt the lesson of history, because he is trying to address the South African crisis not by meeting the people's demands inside the country but by doing things which he believes will persuade outside forces to call off the sanctions campaign.

That is his preoccupation at this stage, because he sees sanctions as a major problem, not because the intensity of the struggle of our people is not so high that it should be frightening him but because he feels that by staving off sanctions, by getting a peaceful international climate, a favorable international climate, he will then be able to direct his forces to crush our people's resistance. That is the space that he wants. [as heard] And so, reading the lessons of history wrongly, he tries to dress up what he wants to do. He says for example, I am prepared to release Nelson Mandela provided that he renounces violence. The audacity of that is that he betrays he is so scared of the person that Comrade Nelson is, of the (?status) of those political prisoners and our leaders in prison that he wants to tie their hands and virtually make them people who voluntarily imprisoned themselves.

What would have changed if Nelson is freed and apartheid continued? We know the answer to that. Comrade Nelson and colleagues in prison have said they would go straight to the thick of the war. So, that is one thing. Secondly, what is his track record? Yes, we know that on the January 29th speech in Parliament, in the white Parliament, he said that apartheid is outdated. So we know he has said that apartheid is outdated but what has he done to remove apartheid? Does he think that by opening toilets to whites and blacks he has removed apartheid? He has not. Apartheid is more than the simple indignities that we have suffered in so-called separate amenities. It is the oppression of our people, the super-exploitation of the labor of our people. It is a system of racist rule established to preserve privileges for the white community on the basis of the superexploitation and oppression of our people. That has not gone. So, he has announced certain things. This year, what has he done concretely? He said he was lifting the state of emergency. We know even from the time that he imposed it in the 36 magisterial districts, that in fact, the areas of the country that were in unrest were far larger than the 36. In some areas he calculated on certain tricks. In particular, for example in Natal, he didn't impose the state of emergency because he had his henchman and his puppet in (?gatsha) and he thought that they would do it.

They have failed. Even with the lifting of the state of emergency, he has had to send the SADF into Lamontville. So, it is now accepted throughout the world by his friends and his foes that the lifting of the state of emergency was a formality that didn't touch the root of the problem, and that in fact, worse then the state of emergency now prevails in our country, in more areas than at that time. So, that trick of his has failed. The only people he has persuaded are the Reagans. But comrades, let us be frank between each other. Does Reagan need to be persuaded by Botha? Reagan needs no persuasion by Botha: Reagan is quite clear that as far as he perceives U.S. imperialist interests, he is full square behind P.W. Botha.

So that is the position with regards to the lifting of the state of emergency. He has announced that he is now going to abolish the pass laws. Well, comrades, as far back as 1956, we had a law that was passed by that white Parliament under the Nationalist regime called the Abolition of Passes and the Consolidation of Documents Act. Our people saw no change in the pass law. Today he has decided that he has got to do more than simply say abolition.

Basically, what is behind his scheme is to retain the content of the pass law but to try and put the state agencies of enforcement into the background, in the second line of visibility, and to make the owners of property, the landlords in the townships to be the ones that administer that pass law and urbanization control, the

pass control. So we are quite clear. In so far as he can fool some parts of the world by using the word abolition, and let us face it again, Hitler fooled the West repeatedly with his big lies. Botha is in that track of the big lies. It has been inherent in Nationalist Party strategy from before they came into power, to impose the big lie. And so his friends grab at it. We may not succeed in persuading all our friends throughout the world, and some very few people, I think, in our country, that the abolition is not real. Inside the country, our people, those who are deluded, will waken to reality when they find themselves once more harassed, punished, and their lives and movements controlled. There is no problem there. In so far as friends abroad are concerned, they may be fooled again temporarily, but as they see the evidence accumulating, and as they see our people's resistance saying that nothing has changed, they will wake up to the truth again.

The pass laws then, the so-called abolition, is the next trick in his bag. What has he done in that context, in the context of saying apartheid is outdated? He has already promised that a special session of the white Parliament will be called in August. At the special session, very much like his Rubicon-one speech at the Natal Nationalist Party conference. [as heard] There he even sent Pik Botha, his foreign minister, to see Robert McFarlane in Vienna to leave the impression that it was going to be a historic speech of change. The world knows how Pik Botha was used to bluff them so that is the gimmick behind him. But I think that there is something more to his recent posturing. It is the stage that the crisis has reached. He has lost control , he is unable to control the people on the ground, and he is determined that by creating some international space by staving off the international pressure to handle one front at a time. And in particular, he realizes that the key front is the people'liberation forces headed by the ANC. But in order to crush them he wants to be relieved of pressure on certain other fronts and he has calculated that with the Reagans and the Thatchers in power, he could perhaps use them to stave off that international pressure in order that he crushes people's opposition by forcible and brute repression. Now, in that context then, we have to situate his demand on the ANC. He wants a ceasefire from the ANC.

The problem is, comrades, we resorted to the armed struggle because already our people were suffering. It is his state that is imposing daily violence on our people in all its dimensions, and if he was being honest to history he would call a ceasefire from his side. But that is not the demand he is putting. He is saying that the ANC must impose a ceasefire on itself. That is saying to the ANC it must abandon the struggle; because even if he released Comrade Mandela, what change does it bring? It doesn't even take us back to the situation we were in before the ANC was banned in 1960. It doesn't even take us back to the situation when the Communist Party was banned in 1953. It leaves the riotous assemblies, it leaves our country partitioned, it leaves the land act of (?1913) intact, where our black population, the overwhelming majority are confined to 13 percent of the land while the minority of whites lord it over 87 percent of the land.

So no change has been taking place. Fundamentally, he is saying give up the struggle, and he thinks that the way to do that is to pressure the imperialist countries to impose that on us. We are responsible to our people, and we will respond to whatever maneuvers he makes by being in touch and representing the aspirations of our people. At the moment, these are rumors. Some of it may have truth in it, and it is possible that that line of maneuver is in his mind. We shall have to wait to see concretely what he has said. We shall have to wait to see what he says to the "Eminent Persons Group"; but we know that from his record, from the class that he serves, he has got no space for maneuver left. And this what he is doing, therefore, is one of the last throws in searching for maneuver to create space to survive in order to try and re-impose control. He does not realize that the depth of revolt has been such that our people are now creating their own organs of people's power. Not simply in order to use this as a force of defense but as a force of taking the offensive against the regime and building the necessary foundations of a future people's power government. [end recording]

In the wake of the current development like the (?circling) of the Commonwealth E.P.G. [Eminent Persons Group], does the ANC see any prospect of peaceful change?

[Begin Maharaj recording] The former leader of the opposition, leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Dr van Zyl Slabbert, I suppose, well he calls himself progressive, I suppose one can call him in a certain sense a liberal, but he acknowledged that the talk about peaceful change is unrealistic. The country is already in the midst of a civil war. What one can talk about realistically is shortening the timespan of the struggle and thereby minimizing the loss of life. That is all that one can talk about, and of course it is correct that we should bend our energies to achieving victory in the shortest space of time and at the least cost in life and limb and property. But I think that the reality is that Botha shows no signs of change. He is incapable of changing. Apartheid cannot be reformed, and Botha has no credibility to bring about real and fundamental change.

He still wants to make himself credible, to regain some credibility, but I think he has lost his moment in history. I think, of course that by the escalation of our struggle inside the country both politically and militarily, and especially militarily, by the intensification of the sanctions and disinvestment move, he would be bringing together different forces of struggle to combine and strike at one point. I think along that path the prospects are there now that with the regime that has no strategy left, that has lost its ideological (?concentration), that is unable to control our people, whose control is now limited to the Casspir [armored personnel carrier], reinforced Casspir, and its armed soldiers entering the townships and merely driving through, but as soon as they get out of the township the township reverts to the people's power. So, I think in that situation, we are now poised at a moment in history where we can see that we can shorten the struggle. I do not believe at this stage that the struggle will be shortened by processes such as negotiations, because I don't think that Botha is serious about negotiations. I don't think we have struck him hard enough for him to say yes, now, let us sit down and talk, because what we have to talk about is the transfer of power to the majority of the people under the leadership of the ANC; that he is not prepared to do. [end recording]

A few months ago, while addressing his Parliament of fellow-robbers, Pieter Botha made [word indistinct] claims saying he was prepared to negotiate with what he called nationalists within the ANC if they were prepared to break links with what he

preferred to call communists. This statement on the part of the racist boss shows that he is out of touch with realities, says Comrade Mac Maharaj. He adds, however, that this is not surprising because even Botha's so-called experts on the ANC are in fact the main source of baseless rumors and baseless assessments.

[Begin Maharaj recording] He is living in a dream world of his own (?lies) to the point where he believes his lies. Always the regime has tried to raise the question of anticommunism to divide our people's forces, and it failed. I do not know what sort of people he has in his intelligence services. Maybe it is the type of people that he has like (?Craig Williamson). But from my knowledge of (Craig Williamson), if that's the caliber of his intelligence service, then he has no intelligence service.

They have always believed that the ANC is capable of being split. We do not have to go very far back, comrades. Last year when we were preparing for our second national consultative conference held outside the country, (Craig Williamson), (Stadler), and company appeared at press conferences and seminars, etc, and said there was going to be major revolt. The young Turks were going to take over as they were fed up about the leadership, the leadership of the ANC had discredited itself, the young people were no longer happy. The overwhelming majority of the delegates at that conference were our young people. They voted in the leadership. There was no revolt. So, perhaps the National Executive is entitled now to appear in public and say that it is the young Turks. They are in fact the young Turks. They were completely wrong in their assessment of the ANC.

So when he talks about the nationalists as against the hardliners or the communists, I look around myself and say who are they? And quite frankly, I believe that the Botha regime has reached the point where the lies that they have said, the lie that the struggle is the work of agitators, of foreign elements, that the armed struggle is something from outside, that the ANC is dominated by communists, that the communists are those people with horns and want to destroy people's lives, all those big lies have today caught up with them to the point where they believe it themselves. Well, that is fine as far as I am concerned. If he is going to base his strategies on the lies that he believes, then he is doomed to even quicker failure and destruction. [end recording]

Botha and his fellow racists also speak of our struggle being between radicals and moderates, they usually portray all those religious people who still believe in peaceful change as moderates and those believing in violent means as radicals. Comrade Mac dismisses that, saying that what distinguishes is not the method of struggle but the goals for which one is struggling for.

[Begin Maharaj recording] Who are the moderates? I suppose he means Gatsha. Well, that is a nice way to defend his henchmen, and trenchmen, and hatchetmen. No question about it, comrades. Our people who are in an era of mass politicization, our masses are putting forward demands that were unheard of decades ago.

They have been radicalized by the system, by their daily experience and of course, to divide our people in terms of radical and moderate is simply to try and suggest that they can sow division and perpetuate their lies. Now, yes, there are people who believe in peaceful change and as such may in some say be tempted to say that they are moderates but is it method of struggle that determines a moderate?

Well, in that case, Winston Churchill in the Second World War was the most radical person in the world and I do not think so. He represented British imperial interest but he fought within the Tory Party for the view that they should fight Nazi Germany and he waged an unrelenting war and he led Britain unrelentingly into that Second World War. So, if it is methods that determine moderates and radicals then I do not see the distinction. General Franco, a fascist, came to power using violence [words indistinct] counterrevolutionary reactionary violence. We have various puppets of the imperialists throughout the world ruling people by force of arms. So, I do not think method is the distinction, and I do not think in his heart of hearts even a person like Bishop Tutu, who is firmly committed to peaceful change, who even sometimes uses the word moderate for himself, is moderate in relations to his demand, because the demand is one: transfer of power to the majority of the people of our country under the leadership of the ANC. So, at best I can say is one more dream perpetuation and search for [words indistinct] divide our community. [as heard] [end recording]

There is also the issue of peaceful negotiation between the liberation movement and the enemy. There have been speculations also in this field, especially since the emergency of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, the capitalist mass media has been talking about bright prospects of a negotiated settlement. We then asked Comrade Mac, in conclusion, to explain the real position of the ANC on this issue of negotiations:

[Begin Maharaj recording] But we have seen no prospect for negotiation, the regime has shown no sign. We have stated very clearly in relation to friend and foe who have come to ask that — where do we stand — we say look, we do not believe that Botha is serious about negotiations. We believe and we are not even setting preconditions; we are saying the climate is not there.

To those who say to us, why are you prepared, we say we have never ruled out in principle a way of solving the crisis, transferring power by the easiest possible route. That was our line for 50 years before we were banned as the ANC. Now we say the climate has got to be changed concretely, not in words. Political prisoners all must be released, detainees must be released, we support the people's demand organizations should be unbanned, troops should not just be withdrawn — the SADF — from the townships, but should be disbanded because they are an army of the oppressor, and the same with the police.

We say all those will not constitute the basis for negotiation, they would change the climate. We as the ANC, the overall leader of the national liberation struggle, believe in acting in concert and unity with all the forces on the ground. We want to be able to consult our leaders who have languished in prison, we want to be able to consult the democratic movements within the context of that new climate to say: Here now is a new climate and is Botha saying he is ready to talk. What do we say and under what conditions are we prepared to talk?

So, that is the problem that can only arise in the future. It is not a problem that preoccupies our minds today, what preoccupies our minds is that if there is ever to be a negotiated solution — and it is open to question whether it will ever arise in our country — but if there is ever to be a negotiated settlement it will only arise through the intensification of people's war, by the intensification of the mass struggle, by the intensification of the armed struggle, by the intensification of the international campaign to isolate the Botha regime. If that situation arises, we shall have to assess it to see whether it has real prospects and, if it doesn't, we will push ahead to overthrow the regime. [end recording]

Eglin To Introduce No-Confidence Motion 22 Aug

MB181534 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Parliament is under way again. As Patrick Cull reports, a motion calling for the resignation of the cabinet is to be proposed by opposition leader Colin Eglin in the House of Assembly on Friday.

[Cull] The second half of the Parliamentary session began this afternoon with Mr Eglin proposing what amounts to a vote of no confidence in the government. Mr Eglin's motion notes that the government has failed to deal with the serious problems facing the country in the economic field with regard to unemployment and inflation, the problems of sanctions and unrest and security. In addition, the opposition leader pointed out that the government has been unable to set in motion any meaningful negotiation towards a new constitution or present any realistic vision of the future. The debate of Friday afternoon is likely to be marked by some very acrimonious exchanges between the government and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], particularly with regard to the state of emergency, now in its 3d month.

Official Emphasizes Cautious Sanctions Approach

MB151534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Port Alfred. Aug 15, SAPA — South Africa would have to act skillfully to maintain the highest degree of normality in an economy under sanctions, Mr Kent Durr, deputy minister of finance and of trade and industry said tonight. Speaking at Port Alfred he said it was vital that after sanctions South Africa would take up its place in the world economy where it had left off. He cautioned against a rogue economy which would not adapt to normal trading patterns and conventions. South Africa did not adhere to a policy of isolation but pressure from outside could lead to it.

The business sector should respond appropriately to sanctions by working to minimize dislocation and inconvenience. There was a challenge to create import substitution industries to meet the needs of local consumption. The policy of inclusion rather than exclusion should be followed in economic life while seeking to expand democracy. It was a tragedy that South Africa had to focus its attention on the corrosive effects of sanctions rather than being able to invest all its resources and energies on reform imperatives.

He said the archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu's latest speech in China recalled to mind the saying that "nobody is so moral as he who has become estranged from his god." It was also South Africa's most vocal critics who allowed normal trade to proceed, he said of Zimbabwe.

Investments in Israel To Be Maintained

MB180814 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Officials in Jerusalem say South Africa will maintain investments of more than $100 million in Israel, and will continue to sell coal to the country.

South Africa will also grant Israel the right to fish in its territorial waters. The officials say agreements to this effect were signed when a delegation official of the Israeli Finance Ministry visited South Africa last week.

Emigration, Immigration Statistics Reported

MB181449 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1423 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria August 16 SAPA — The number of people who emigrated during June this year decreased to 36 a day, compared to 40 a day in April and 44 a day in May, the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria reported.

Government spokesmen were today unable explain the downswing, but the weak rand was suggested as one reason.

The 1075 people who emigrated from South Africa during June, and the 516 who immigrated, left the country with a deficit of 559 people.

The number of foreign tourists to South Africa plunged from 45,783 in June last year to 38,431 in June this year.

Some 53,085 South African residents left on overseas visits during the same period.

It has been speculated that many of these are in fact young people leaving the country for good, but no official reaction to this could be obtained.

Union Announces Successful Reunification Talks

MB181909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1905 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Durban Aug 18 SAPA — The South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) tonight announced that a dispute in mid-1984 — which left the union split into two factions — had been resolved and talks to reunify the organisation were "well under way."

The talks move followed the withdrawal of charges of high treason against four senior officials from opposing factions of SAAWU in June this year.

During the Pietermaritzburg treason trial, Mr Sisa Njikelaana and Mr Thozamile Gcweta, both top ranking officials in the union, were charged together with Mr Sam Kikine and Mr Isaac Ngcobo, who headed the rival faction based in Natal.

A statement released by SAAWU tonight said that "serious attempts" to explore the possiblity of unifying the two sections of the union had been made at the time when the trial was drawing to an end. A joint committee was formed to prepare for unity talks and at the weekend the two factions resolved at a joint national executive committee meeing to re-unite.

The statement said the following resolutions were made at the talks:

— "The two factions be united into one SAAWU.

— "A national conference be held within three months in order to finalise the unification exercise.

— "The question of one group being affiliated to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) was viewed in a spirit of goodwill. This was endorsed as a progressive step towards strengthening the trade union movement in South Africa. The meeting decided to take a full resolution on this issue during the envisaged national conference."

— The formation of another splinter group within the union, the United Peoples Union of South Africa (UPUSA), was condemned as "glaring opportunism". UPUSA was seen not as a breakaway union but as a "maverick exercise by a few individuals formerly employed by SAAWU."

In the early 1980's, SAAWU became one of the fastest growing unions in the country and had been seriously weakened by the split that tonight's statement said was being resolved.

WEEKLY MAIL 15-21 Aug 'Apartheid Barometer'
MB161255 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 15-21 Aug 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] State of Emergency Detentions

The government has refused to release the numbers or names of people detained under emergency regulations. The Progressive Federal Party Missing Persons Bureau reported on Monday that they had the names of 5,900 people who have been detained under emergency regulations, but they estimate the real number to be around 12,000.

The Detainees Parents Support Committee have a list of 4,145 names, but estimated that a total of between 10,000 and 15,000 people had been held under the emergency regulations.

Figures which have recently been released include a total of 152 detainees from Grahamstown (as of August 10), of whom only two have been released, and 48 detainees from the End Conscription Campaign (August 1), of whom 35 have been released.

According to the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG), at least 344 elected leaders and officials of trade unions were known to be in detention at the beginning of this week. cumulatively, some 2,735 unionists have been detained at some time during the Emergency.

Detentions By Organisation

[All numbers as published]

[Pwv — Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl — Transvaal; EC — East Cape; NC — North Cape; WC — West Cape; Ntl — Natal; Ofs — Orange Free State; Unk — Unknown]

	Pwv	Tvl	EC	NC	WC	Ntl	Ofs	Unk	Total
Students/ Scholars/ Teachers	191	54	54	25	31	87	58	4	504
Unionists/ Workers	101	40	30	15	19	42	44	44	335
Public/ Political	225	118	263	30	38	83	43	5	805
Clergy/ Laymen	25	19	19	5	8	13	1	3	96
Media	2	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	15
Other/ Unknown	402	221	895	66	446	84	133	41	2288
Total	967	487	198	141	535	311	284	102	4145

Of these, 79 percent are from the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU). Worst affected COSATU affiliates are FAWU (45), CCAWUSA [Commercial Catering And Allied Workers Union] (42) and MAWU [Metal and Allied Workers Union] (40).

Thirteen percent of detained unionists are from the Congress of SA Trade Unions (CUSA). Their worst-hit affiliates are SACWU [South African Chemical Workers Union] (20) and FBWU [Food and Beverage Workers Union] (13).

Unrest deaths

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, by 6am on Tuesday morning a total of 221 people had been killed in political violence since the emergency was declared.

According to David Venter, deputy director of the Bureau's research unit, between January and May this year 504 people died and 1,559 were injured in more than 10000 incidents of unrest.

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations a total of 754 people died in political violence between January and May.

Mr Venter said that 20.1 percent of unrest occurred in the Witwatersrand, 20,6 percent in the Eastern Cape, 17.5 percent in Soweto and 7.7 percent in KwaNdebele. He added that since September 1984, 985 businesses had been seriously damaged or destroyed as well as 26 clinics, 46 churches, 1,272 schools, 60 community halls, 3,920 private homes, 937 police homes, 8,773

delivery vehicles, 3,254 police vehicles and 6,815 buses.

Police Expansion

By 1987 the government aims to increase the size of the police force from a ratio of 1.7 to one of 2.9 per 1,000 South Africans. The goal was to have 87,000 policemen and a further 7,000 railway policemen, bringing the total police force to 94,000.

In November 1984 the SADF had a full-time force of 83,400 men and women. The proposed SAP increase would beef up the Security Forces to a total of at least 177,000 men and women.

Hangings

On August 6, Gilbert Letsoalo, a convicted murderer and rapist, became the 68th person to be hanged this year. Last year 137 people were hanged, the highest number since at least 1969. Letsoalo was the 1,522nd person to be hanged in South Africa since January 1969.

Prisoner of Conscience

Mike Loewe, 27, a Port Elizabeth journalist and End Conscription Campaign EEC member, has being held in detention under the Emergency regulations for nearly nine weeks. He was detained with four other ECC members at a meeting with church and business leaders on June 15.

Loewe runs an independent news agency in Port Elizabeth and is a regular contributor to *The Weekly Mail*, the *New Nation* and several major overseas papers. He has previously worked for the *Evening Post*, the *Eastern Province Herald*, the *Sunday Express* and the *Argus*.

Before completing his military service, Loewe, who grew up in East London, was a Border surfing champion. While at Rhodes University, where he studied journalism, he was a member of the SRC [Students Representative Council]. He completed his degree at UCT [University of Cape Town] where in 1982 he edited *Varsity Newspaper*. After arriving in Port Elizabeth two years ago he became active in ECC.

According to Loewe's family, since being detained he has received psychiatric treatment as a result of spending a month in solitary confinement. He was also admitted to hospital suffering from a severe asthma attack.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Two Dogs and Freedom (Ravan Press, Braamfontein); *The She Complete Guide to Sex and Loving* (Dr David Delvin); *Lovehead* (Jackie Collins); *1986 June 16th Ten Years Later the Struggle Continues* (WECTU [Western Cape Teachers Union], Cape Town); *We March to Freedom* - poster (not stated); *Cape Youth Congress June 16 - Youth Day* (Cape Youth Congress, Cape Town); *Namibia* (Alfred Babing and Hans-Dieter Brauer); *Stag* Vol 5 No 9 August 1986 (Vicien Promotions, Turffontein); *Prank* Vol 1 No 124 (Sonskyn Uitgewers (Pty) Ltd Jeppe Johannesburg).

Unbanned: *Rationality and Irrationality in Economics* (Maurice Godelier); *Racial Geography: Alternative Viewpoints on Contemporary Social Issues* (Richard Peet); *Black Fire!* (Michael Raeburn — unbanned for possession and distribution); *Lenin; A Biography (David Shub).*

Information Bureau Releases 19 Aug Unrest Report
MB191038 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 19, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 06H00 yesterday to 06H00 today:

"South Africa experienced another quiet day with few unrest-related incidents reported.

"In Soweto, where the most incidents occurred during the past week, only four incidents, of which three were stone-throwings causing R110 damage, were reported.

"The most damage reported anywhere in the country was in Ackerville, near Witbank, where a groups of about 50 blacks set a bus alight causing R50000 damage.

"In Belmont Valley road, Grahamstown, a black man was saved from certain death.

"The man's legs were tied with a chain and lock and a group of blacks had set him alight with petrol. A passing train stopped and the driver and his assistant sped to his assistance. The attackers fled when the train driver and his assistant arrived on the scene. The unidentified victim sustained serious burns and is being treated in hospital. The incident occurred about five kilometres outside Grahamstown.

"No deaths or any other injuries were reported."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Conflicting Symbols From NP Congress

"Last week's National Party [NP] federal congress in Durban sent out a string of conflicting signals which convinced hard-line Afrikaners, on the one hand, that the Government was intent on betraying the white man and on handing over power to blacks, and which confirmed, on the other hand, the black activist view that apartheid remains the cornerstone of the South African approach to life," John D'Oliveira writes in his "Cross Purposes" column on page 13 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 17 August. "Is it not time that President Botha told us exactly where he is going, why he is going there, exactly how he intends getting there and the time frame he has in mind?" If it is not too late already for evolutionary change, "it soon will be unless President Botha can convince most South Africans that we must make one transition to non-racialism, economic and political justice — and that his party has a reasonable plan for that transition."

SUNDAY STAR on NP Congress

In an editorial on page 16, *The Sunday Star* says that the NP congress and particularly President Botha's keynote speech "lit no beacons illuminating the future. In its falling back on old and discredited policies, any light it threw was on the past: on the bleak bottom line of NP-style 'reform' and on Mr Botha's dogged and defensive state of mind." "All Mr Botha's recent utterances suggest that he is feeling the brunt of a tough power struggle within his party, with the hawks and the conservatives calling the tune. That could explain his policy immobility, his railing against international pressures, and the talk of a general election — a useful device for putting pretenders to power on hold." If Botha's speech "was an attempt to rally a confused and divided party, the signs are that it didn't even do that very well. As for the rest of the country — the 90-odd percent of South Africans who are not Nationalists — they are left to wait and wonder. When, and by what means, will this government ever be made to see the futility of apartheid?"

SUNDAY STAR on KwaNdebele

In a second editorial on the same page on KwaNdebele's rejection of independence, *The Sunday Star* says: "The idea of casting some 400,000 people adrift on a tiny parcel of impoverished land was always cynical, and to persist with it at a time of constitutional flux did no credit to Pretoria. The Government will do well to accept the verdict from Siyabuswa."

NP Congress 'Pep Talk'

Noting that "there was nothing new" at the NP federal congress, David Breier asks in a column on the same page why it was held. Although Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said the congress was " 'more than merely a pep talk' " and was instead a " 'golden opportunity to reflect on those matters which closely affect our lives and those of others' " and a chance " 'to gain strength anew from the noble and high ideals whcih we set for ourselves and for our country,' " the congress really was "a pep talk to stiffen the party against the massive inroads in NP support made in the past few years by the far Right. It was a pep talk to raise party morale which is suffering, like the rest of the country, by the doom and gloom of chronic violence, economic lassitude, unemployment and sanctions. It was a pep talk to tell the party that even though it had been in power for 38 years, the blame lay with everyone else and not the NP."

Government Heading for Clash With Indaba

In another column on the same page, Breier writes that "the South African Government appears to be headed for a clash with the KwaZulu Natal indaba which aims to set up a legislative body for the area." Chris Heunis told the NP federal congress that "any proposals by the indaba would be tested in terms of National Party principles" and that "even if the indaba proposals were 'worthy of consideration,' there would be no action on them before the people of Natal — white, Indian and coloured — were consulted, possibly through a referendum." "Mr Heunis appears to be anxious not to let the indaba, which was set up independently of the Government, take the constitutional initiative away from the government."

NP Divided on Group Areas

In a third page 16 column on the NP congress, Breier writes: "Serious divisions between verkramptes [ultraconservative] and verligtes [enlightened] in the National Party came out into the open last week over the issue of whether some residential mixing should be allowed across racial barriers." "Some nats on the Left of the party line want open areas or local option. Others on the Right want all loopholes closed." P.W. Botha's speech was "apparently intended to please both factions. On the one hand he said the existing policy of 'ground ownership' and 'property rights' should be protected and there should be an 'own community life' for South Africa. This appeared to pander to the Verkramptes. But on the other hand he said there would have to be more flexibility. This appeared to play to the verligte gallery."

Actions Against Sanctions

On page 17, *The Sunday Star* interviews Andre Spier, "head of the policy think tank Syncom," which recently completed a study on deregulation and privatization for employer organizations. Questioned on whether the government may move away from its declared free market principles of privatization and deregulation in response to the sanctions campaign, Spier says: "In my opinion sanctions will require a more intense involvement of the private sector in the economy. Since many of the punitive measures are directed towards State corporations and other areas of State involvement in the economy, their shifting towards private ownership becomes more urgent." He adds that although "no one in his right mind wants sanctions from which millions will suffer," "if I force myself to look at the positive side, then sanctions may just make us do what we should be doing anyway." There are "at least eight major actions needing to be taken sanctions or no sanctions: proceed on the path of political constitutional and economic reform: close ranks between business and Government and avoid a siege mentality; promote with singleminded fervour what Jan Lombard calls 'inward industrialisation, focusing our industrial development towards the real needs of a doubling and urbanising population; continue in a planned fashion with the crucial process of privatisation and deregulation; start on the long overdue process of beneficiating our mineral treasure;" "direct our not inconsiderable financial resources away from mergers and acquisitions, away from luxury shopping centres and prestigious office buildings to wealth-creating industries, research and development; deregulate education and training & make it community based;" and "most importantly, let us abandon the easy South African way of life. Not only working considerably harder, but also smarter."

Black Elections 'Unlikely'

Political correspondent David Breier writes on the front page of *The Sunday Star "Review" section on the prospect of elections* for both black and white South Africans. "Firstly, the elections for blacks which the Government has suggested are extremely limited. They are only for the election of delegates to the proposed National Council, which will merely be an advisory body and not have teeth. Second, it is highly unlikely that any such election for blacks will actually take place. It would take an extremely bold black politician to stand for election to a Government body in the current atmosphere of chronic violence." Breier says that government spokesmen "acknowledged privately" that the offer by President Botha of black elections was "merely a stunt to avoid criticism that Government plans to co-opt 'tame' blacks on to the

National Council." Breier believes that there are few illusions in National Party circles that the government is in a position to arrange black elections now. "The gesture was purely symbolic, they believe." Breier says that "Perhaps the only black 'moderate' leader strong enough to hold elections at present is Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. But he has made it clear that he will cosider taking part in the National Council only if Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners are released. But the Government held out no prospect of that this week as it still insists that political prisoners renounce violence before they can be released." On the question of a white election or a referendum, "general opinion among pundits is that a referendum is far more likely than a general election." "The prospect of a general election may seem attractive to the Government in the present 'back to the laager' climate in which it can rouse white public feeling against world sanctions," but "the arguments against holding a general election seem to weigh even more strongly against the Nats. The Right has made huge inroads into traditional Afrikaner support for the Nats. Even with a tub-thumping anti-world campaign, the Nats are almost sure to lose a number of seats, especially in the Transvaal." Breier points out that a referendum will not lose President Botha any seats and will "therefore not lose any cushy jobs for the party faithful in Parliament who recently received large pay increases." "The government could also exploit white South African paranoia against world sanctions in a referendum campaign." But, "while Nats argue the pros and cons of an election or referendum, only one man will decide in the end — President Botha."

Apartheid a 'Disease'

Peter Sullivan writes on page 15 of *The Sunday Star* in his "Sullivan on Sunday" column that apartheid "does seem to be severely ill at the moment." He says it is itself "a disease which has infected and corroded everything it has touched in this country, but the sickness is itself sick now. Not terminally, unfortunately. This week in Durban President Botha made it a bit sicker with his hints of grey areas. He fell short of delivering the coup de grace." Sullivan believes that all group areas should be "scrapped immediately." However unfortunate it is that "separate areas" will continue to exist, there is hope that there will be "mixed areas" as well. Sullivan hopes that the mixed areas will "prove so much more popular and acceptable and friendly and safer than the all-white areas that people will start to shun all-white suburbs in favour of mixed ones." "By that time we may also have a new Government, one which will probably outlaw all-white areas as its very first move."

Far-Right Rule 'Unlikely'

Harry Schwarz, member of Parliament for Yeoville, writes in his "Talking Cents" column on the same page on the question of whether the far-right could come to rule in South Africa. Schwarz says that "opinion polls do not put the combined right wing vote at much more than 20 percent of the total. The strength of the Right appears to be in the rural areas and among blue-collar workers, particularly in the Transvaal." Schwarz also says that "history demonstrates that external pressure tends to produce reactions. South Africa has pressure both from without and within. There are really only three options open to South Africa. Reaction, revolution and negotiated free-world democracy. The latter two are the options of the black community. The first and the last the options of the whites." Schwarz points out that if there were to be a general election that the NP would lose seats but it is "highly unlikely" that the Conservative Party (CP), Reformed National Party (HNP) and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) alliance would win a majority. "The NP should not be distracted from the need to solve South Africa's problems by exercising the third option — negotiated free-world type democracy without oppression or domination." "The Right needs to be seen in perspective, not as an alternative government but as an alternative Opposition." "Real reform has come not only from a realisation of the realities of South Africa but from the pressure and influence from progressive forces. Influence from reactionary forces will have the opposite effect. While the conservative elements in white politics may increase in strength, for the sake of finding a reasonable solution in South African politics, the strength of the free democratic and progressive movements must be maintained."

SUNDAY TIMES on NP Congress

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 17 August says President Botha's address to the NP congress "raised serious questions about his will, or ability, to take the reform programme to its logical conclusion. Where it did not actually contain backsliding overtones, it sent disquieting signals that he has no plans to move much beyond the point reached in June." The editorial says that the "odious law" of the Group Areas Act is the "very fundament of entrenched apartheid." "Scrapping it will not lead to overnight, mass migration of people between suburbs. Among all groups there is a tendency to gravitate to residential areas of like cultural interests and economic class. So why keep unsupportable statute which codifies in law what other societies leave to human nature and economics?" The editorial also points out that "no-one can take away from the President the credit he deserves for initiating a bold U-turn out of the cul de sac of apartheid. It would, therefore, be sad and hugely damaging to his place in history if he now funks the final steps to escape from it altogether." "The truth is that the Government cannot forever keep the lid on dissent and black aspirations by declaring a never-ending state of emergency. If the suspension of civil liberty has any utility at all, it is a means of buying time for completion of the reform programme."

SUNDAY TIMES on Emergency Regulations

"The utter confusion which has arisen over interpretation of the emergency powers of the executive must be settled — and settled quickly," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial says that in "judgment after judgment (including Pietermaritzburg), South African judges have accepted that, despite the draconian nature of the regulations, the courts do have the power to challenge unreasonable executive actions. That may give the Government no pleasure. But it is a flicker of hope and pride for a citizenry increasingly weighted down by the massive erosion of their civil liberties."

Mandela's Release Necessary

Harald Pakendorf, former editor of *Die Vaderland*, writes on page 18 of *Sunday Times*: "Nelson Mandela in jail is like a stone in the stomach of the South African body politic — if we don't cut it out, we will go through troublesome waters, and may even drown. But to make that incision so that the body politic does not get inflamed — therein lies the rub." Pakendorf says there are humanitarian reasons for releasing Mandela since he

is an old man. Also, "his being in jail has blocked every attempt by the Government to get black leaders to come forward and discuss a new dispensation." However, the government has to save face and does not want to appear to be giving in to pressure. Pakendorf says there are points which the government has to consider: "If Mandela is released he will hold a mass rally, there will be disorder, may be a terrible escalation of violence, a further harsh clampdown, and matters will be worse than before;" "Mandela could leave the country and form a government-in-exile;" or "probably worse, his safety could not be guaranteed" and the government might be blamed for his assassination if it were to happen. Yet the release of Mandela and other political prisoners is "not done simply by Pretoria opening the gates of Pollsmoor [prison]." Pakendorf believes the matter has to be discussed through a third party trusted by both sides "so that arrangements can be made to contain possible violence." "The Government can get around its conditions for Mandela's release by saying that prisoners will be released into a peaceful atmosphere (or some similar wording), the ANC gets agreement for the prisoners to hold some public meetings in the major centres, and the prisoners then leave the country." Pakendorf points out that the government will have had dealings with the ANC and also that the ANC will have "an internal wing which, while not legalised in form, will be so in practice. And it will mean that a whole new political game will have started. A risky one, true, but running the risk of not doing it has so far meant an increase in lawlessness, in sanctions and a deepening of the South African Crisis."

No Fundamental Reform

Brian Pottinger writes on page 19 that this week's NP congress in Durban dealt in "signals and symbols, not for the world but for ourselves," and was couched in "idiom of resistance and, yes, truculence." Pottinger says "adaptive reform is what President Botha is all about. It entails changes to the basic apartheid dogma so as to clean up some of its grubbier elements, admit allies of other races and create a climate for further change. But two things remain inviolate: political rights must be exercised through race groups, and white (read National Party) domination must not be allowed to slip. The dilemma is how to share power without losing it." "The process of adaptive reform could conceivably have once lurched over into fundamental reform whereby the Government began genuinely negotiating about power distributed on the basis of the free association of individuals. That certainly is the hope that has sustained progressive, but not radical, opposition. It has not worked thus far." Pottinger supplies two reasons. "First, the National Party, having once discovered 'reform' showed itself to be the adolescent on the first date. It did not know what to do. When the suitor was rejected, macho responded." "Second, the radical leftwing opposition groups in this country believed, incredibly, that a little international huff and domestic puff would topple the government. They pushed it to unconscionable lengths and the Government inevitably retaliated savagely, and, the future may prove, unwisely." "The process of adaptive change has, under the exigencies of pressure and circumstance, speeded up and the old verities have fallen to be replaced by semantic flatulence. 'Reform', through the ministrations of the party technocrats, now means whatever one hopes or fears to make of it." Pottinger believes President Botha "spoke straight from the heart." He says Botha has "deliberately halted his cavalry short of the gully; will not take them across to voluntary association in politics and to fundamental reform."

Natal Indaba: 'Beacon of Light'

The same page features excerpts from an address by John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, during a panel discussion organized by the Young Presidents' Organization. Kane-Berman says: "South Africa for the last ten years — since the so-called Soweto riots — has been in a state of violent equilibrium in terms of which black resistance is unable to overthrow the government, but at the same time the Government is unable to eliminate violent revolt." Kane-Berman also says the state of emergency swung the balance of power in favor of the government. "Screwing down the lid on resistance is only part of the reason, however. Sheer weariness among township dwellers is another, compounded by a backlash against the disruption caused to the man, woman and child in the street by demands for consumer boycotts, stayaway and the like." "There is now probably little that the Government can do which would satisfy those who are now dictating Western policy towards South Africa. But there is a great deal it still can do to meet the demands of black South Africa, which is a different constituency — and one which, unlike the outside world, has a powerful moral claim." "On the question of political and constitutional reform, there is a beacon of light beckoning across the desolate landscape: the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba." Kane-Berman points out that the indaba was "not put together by a group of outsiders, eminent or otherwise. It did not come about because Western governments held a pistol to anybody's head; it is a wholly home-grown South African initiative." "If the Government treats the indaba in the disdainful fashion in which it treated the Buthelezi commission, then it will snuff out this beacon of light. One can only hope that it is capable of learning by its mistakes."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges West To Help Bring Down Apartheid

MB180618 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has said that he has no doubt that the West can, if they wish, bring down apartheid without the bloodshed that is looming in this region.

Dr Kaunda said he hoped next month's [as heard] nonaligned summit to be held in Zimbabwe would bring new measures to support the struggle in Namibia and South Africa.

Speaking in an interview with the chief correspondent of the German Television for southern Africa, (Heinrich Botagen), Dr Kaunda warned the West that unless they bring pressure to bear on South Africa to end apartheid, the oppressed will fight on and inevitably bring to a free South Africa the ideologies of those who are providing them with arms.

The president denied that Zambia was training any ANC cadres, saying the country did not have the facilities for the purpose.

Ban on Letters of Credit to RSA Lifted
MB180544 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The Bank of Zambia has lifted a brief ban on letters of credit for trade with South Africa. Banking officials in Lusaka said they were informed by telex that they could resume issuing letters of credit to local businessmen wanting to buy goods from South Africa. The officials said the ban was apparently not a countermeasure to South Africa's measures on trade with Zambia, but the Bank of Zambia did not provide an explanation.

10th Anniversary of Tazara Railway Celebrated

Tanzanian President Arrives
MB151840 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived in the country for a 2-day official visit during which he will attend the 10th anniversary of Tanzania-Zambia Railway celebrations at Kapiri Mposhi tomorrow. President Mwinyi was met by President Kaunda, Party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government officials. Dr Kaunda who was on a 2-day working holiday at Mfuwe, arrived earlier to recieve his counterpart, Mr Mwinyi, who was accompanied by Acting Chief of Protocol Mr (Peter Kabisa), and other Tanzanian officials. On arrival, the Tanzanian leader was given a red carpet reception. He inspected a guard of honor mounted by the 2d Battalion, Zambia regiment, as a 21-gun salute boomed. He was entertained by various party militants who performed traditional dances.

PRC Relations Praised
MB151946 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has praised the People's Republic of China for taking a leading role in promoting South-to-South cooperation. Mr Musokotwane, who described China as Zambia's all-weather friend, said the visit by the Chinese delegation had come at an opportune time when the southern African region is going through a difficult political period. The prime minister was speaking at a luncheon hosted for the visiting Chinese dignitaries who are in the country to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations for the Tanzania-Zambia railway authority, Tazara. He said the visit by the Chinese is a symbol of the warm relations that exist between the two peoples.

Cooperation Agreement Signed
MB140920 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Zambia, Tanzania, and China today signed a 26 million kwacha technical cooperation protocol under which spare parts and equipment will be processed and put up for the training of personnel for the Zambia-Tanzania railroad authority, Tazara.

The (?fifth) term of railroad technical cooperation protocol was signed today at the end of the Tazara council of ministers tripartite talks, which started at (Mulungushi) Hall yesterday. Minister of power, transport, and communications, Fitzpatrick Chuula, who was chairman of the council, signed on behalf of the Zambian Government while Mr Mustafa Nyang'anyi, Tanzanian minister of communication and works, signed for his government and vice minister of economic division and trade [title as heard], Lu Xuejian signed for the Chinese Government.

Kaunda Speaks at Celebrations
MB180625 Dakar PANA in English 1017 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Kabwe (Zambia), 17 Aug (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda has urged Zambians to guard the Tanzania-Zambia [Tazara] railway against South Africa's threats to attack the country's vital installations and infrastructure.

The president pointed out that the recent developments in the southern Africa region which spelled imminent collapse of the apartheid system called for greater vigilance and commitment.

Dr Kaunda said this during the 10th anniversary celebrations of Tazara at Kapiri Mposhi yesterday. The celebrations were also attended by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, [words indistinct] Chinese State Councillor Mrs Chen Muhua, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, ministers from the SADCC and top party and government officials.

The president said that Zambians should take threats of aggression by South Africa seriously knowing that the country had been attacked before and was likely to be attacked again.

Let us not be caught unaware. It is clear that Front Line states will be the sacrificial lambs in the dismantling of apartheid [words indistinct]

Dr. Kaunda recalled that during the first two years of operation Tazara moved a total of 2.75 million tonnes of cargo and an annual average of one million passengers.

The highest tonnage recorded so far was 1.3 million tonnes in 1977/78 and passenger traffic of 1.4 million people in 1979/80. [word indistinct] said that during the period 1983/84 to the six (?months) of 1985/86, revenue increased on average by 21.6 per cent as against an increase of only 12.7 per cent in operational costs thus yielding a favourable balance on the operations.

Tazara had also offered reliable communications to peasant farmers along the line who were now able to move their produce more easily to [word indistinct] markets.

The president said that Tazara had come of age and that there was a growing realisation that the line was no longer regional but an international route serving the world.

Tazara did not only handle Zambia's exports to the world markets, (? it also catered for) imports from the U.S., Britain, West Germany and other European and Asian countries.

It is therefore in our interest and that of the rest of the world that this freedom railway linking the various economies continues to function and function efficiently, Dr Kaunda said.

He noted that the [words indistinct] aimed at strengthening the performance of the original locomotive was progressing well and had considerable positive impact on the operations of the railway link. The president also said that Tazara should be seen in the [words indistinct] the eventual intergration of the two countries economies and peoples through such institutions as SADCC and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

ZIMBABWE

Nonaligned Summit Facilities Toured by Minister

MB181722 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, today went on a conducted tour of press facilities installed at the Harare International Conference Center for the summit of the Nonaligned Movement. Comrade Muzenda was accompanied by the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira. The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation [ZBC] director general, Comrade Tirirasi Kangai, showed the the deputy prime minister the ZBC's newly established transmission and editing facilities and the control room. Comrade Muzenda was also shown the [word indistinct] telex and telephone facilities and the offices from which he will operate during the nonaligned summit.

Later, Comrade Muzenda received medical equipment worth more than $700,000 from the Swedish International Development Authority, SIDA, for the nonaligned summit. The equipment was handed over to the deputy prime minister by the SIDA representative to Zimbabwe, Mr [name indistinct] in Harare. It includes monitoring equipment [words indistinct] intensive care units. The equipment will be deployed at [word indistinct] clinics which have been set aside for delegates to the conference, three of which are installed at the conference center.

Also today, Comrade Muzenda received medical equipment from the Spanish ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr (Nabo) Garcia. Speaking at the ceremony in Harare, Ambassador Garcia said the aid attempts to alleviate the material responsibilities that Zimbabwe is bearing, adding that the equipment should also be used for the future.

Treason Charges Against ZAPU Members Dismissed

MB181824 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has announced the termination of the preparatory examination into charges of treason against 10 members of ZAPU, and they are to be released forthwith. The members are Charles Gray, Kindness Ndlovu, (Shillen Leya), Joseph Z. Gule, William (Khosa), Sydney Malunga, Edward Ndlovu, Eddie (Sigogi), Leon L. Khumalo, and Brian Siziba.

The prime minister told a news conference this evening that the decision was reached in view of the advanced and crucial stage that has been reached in the unity talks between ZANU-PF and ZAPU. He explained that he had informed the attorney general of the critical stage the talks had reached and he decided it would not be in the national interest to proceed with the case.

Comrade Mugabe emphasized that the attorney general acted on his own, within the exclusive discretion conferred upon him by the constitution. Some of the persons concerned are senior officers in the Army, and although criminal charges against them have been dropped, it by no means follows that the Army is obliged to retain them. The commander of the Army is to set in motion the legal proceedings concerning their membership of the Army in accordance with legal procedures pertaining to the matter. The attorney general and other relevant government departments will be undertaking a [words indistinct] review of all pending criminal cases involving politically motivated crimes and the cases of persons already convicted of such crimes, with a view to determining whether or not their cases should be considered [words indistinct]. The cases of other [words indistinct] will be reviewed in order to determine whether or not it is in the public interest to continue the detentions or to release those involved.